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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2211)

Name of Candidate	KRITIKA GOYAL		
Medium Eng./Hindi		Registration Number	
Center		Date	28/06/22

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. The Cholas are inextricably linked with the zenith of Dravidian art and architecture. Comment. (150 words) 10
चोल द्रविड़ कला और स्थापत्य की पराकाष्ठा से अनन्य रूप से संबद्ध हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The Dravidian Art and Architecture started as developed in 7th century with Pallavas and marvel created at Mahabalipuram seen in

- Caves — e.g. Vishnu Cave
- Arjuna's Penance
- Panch rathas
- Shore temple

CHOLAS AND ZENITH OF DRAVIDIAN ART AND ARCHITECTURE

(a) The Cholas period saw development of huge gateways i.e. Gopurams
e.g. Meenakshi Temple.

(b) There was presence of a watchtall as well
e.g. - Temples at Nampi

(c) There were boundary walls across temple and temple architecture reached zenith.

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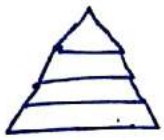
(d) The temples were developed in pyramid shaped and these were called as Vimanas.



(e) The Kalash in Nagara architecture was now called as Shikhara

(f) Natraja figure was a prominent aspect of Chola architecture

[e.g] Found in Aihole

(g) The temples were guarded by Mithuna and Yaksha figures always.

(h) The architecture further reached zenith during Rajaraja I & Rajendra Chola I

[e.g] - Rajarajeshwara temple

→ The Chola Art And Architecture inspired other South Indian schools such as Hoysala, Vijaynagara, Madurai school as well

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2. Among the major legacies of the Indian freedom movement, civil liberties formed an important one. Analyse. (150 words) 10

भारतीय स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन की प्रमुख विरासतों में, नागरिक स्वतंत्रता ने एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The Indian freedom movement was notable for a number of legacies that it carried with itself notably -:

- Use of tool of Satyagraha
- Civil disobedience movement
- Prominent leaders participation
- Mass struggle

CIVIL LIBERTIES WAS ONE SUCH LEGACY

(A) Press freedom
↳ was vociferously demanded by moderates and later freedom fighters.
e.g. - struggle against Vernacular Press Act led to its repeal.

(B) Removal of Untouchability
↳ with formation of Anti Untouchability league by Gandhiji and Dr BR Ambedkar's efforts

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(C) Equality of Treatment
↳ e.g. - Agitation against reduction of Civil services Age

(D) Freedom of religion was demanded.
↳ e.g. - Karachi resolution provided rights to minorities

(E) Freedom of speech and expression was demanded.

(F) Association by Trade Unions to present demand
↳ e.g. - All India Trade Union Congress, 1920

(G) Welfare of citizens
↳ education (Hunter, Woods Dispatch)
↳ health investment demanded.

The freedom struggle thus was notable to ensure civil liberties which is a basic constituent of human development and culminated in Indian Constitution

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3. The Berlin Conference of 1884-85 in many ways set the ground for the scramble in Africa. Elucidate. **(150 words) 10**

1884-85 के बर्लिन सम्मेलन ने विभिन्न प्रकार से अफ्रीका में विभाजन का आधार तैयार किया। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

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4. What is a cloudburst and what are its effects? Why are they more frequent in the Himalayan region? (150 words) 10
बादल फटना क्या है और इसके क्या प्रभाव हैं? हिमालयी क्षेत्र में इनकी आवृत्ति अधिक क्यों है?

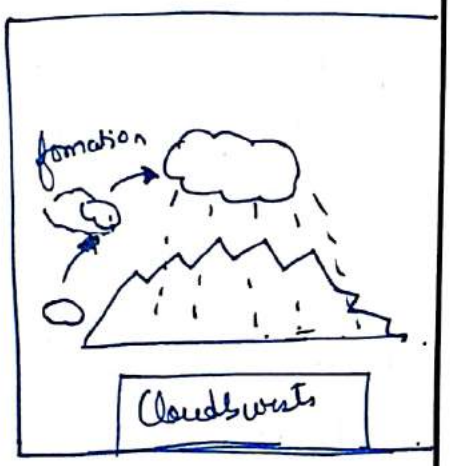
A cloudburst refers to the heavy downpour which is experienced once a cloud which is heavy in moisture bursts / dissipates.

→ REASON FOR FORMATION include heavy monsoon season, climate change induced heat and rising of hot air ladden with moisture to cause rainfall.

→ EFFECTS

(A) HUMAN

- leads to heavy death toll
  E.g. - In Uttarakhand.



- Can induce water borne disease such as cholera
- Post trauma stress due to cloudbursts due to heavy displacements

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(B) ECONOMIC → loss of infrastructure
→ loss of livelihoods due to massive

(C) NATURAL → loss of ecosystems
→ induce floods
→ heavy loss of forests as trees as swayed away.

→ FREQUENCY IN HIMALYAS has increased esp in Manali, Kedarnath, Dehradun.

HUMAN FACTOR
- Increasing pollution in Himalayas leading to heavy cloud formation
- Melting of icesheets due to pollution
- Increasing infrastructure activities
- Unsustainable tourism.

NATURAL
- Heavy winter monsoon
- Global Warming induced cloud formation.
- Hilly areas provide clouds to ascend & give moisture required

The need to prevent cloudbursts has increased now and sufficient investment in earlier warning system, identification of hotspots, resilient infrastructure and mitigation of pollution is needed.

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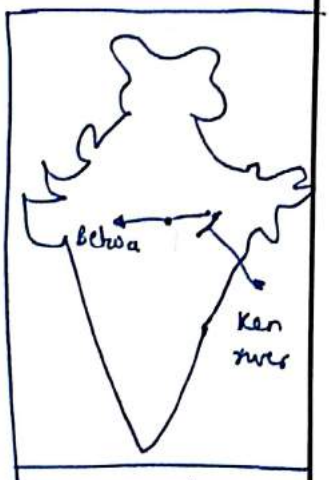
5. Despite its potential, there are several challenges in the implementation of the Ken-Betwa Link Project. Discuss. (150 words) 10
केन-बेतवा लिंक परियोजना की क्षमता के बावजूद, इसके कार्यान्वयन में अनेक चुनौतियां विद्यमान हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Ken Betwa Link Project is country's first river Interlinking project which concerns the States of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh

→ POTENTIAL



LINK PROJECT.

(a) Transfer surplus water of one river to another leading to improved agriculture.

(b) Reduced overexploitation of groundwater.
[India uses 25% of global groundwater, NITI Aayog]

(c) Water drinking needs of people are satisfied
[600 million people under water stress, NITI Aayog]

(d) Minimum flow of rivers is ensured and prevents drying up of a river

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(e) Floods in surplus state can be prevented

→ CHALLENGES

(a) Submergence of areas such as Panna Tiger Reserve and loss to Wildlife

(b) Affect communities due to displacement from concerned areas [e.g] Baigas Tribe

(c) lack of consensus among states of UP and MP

(d) Affect the natural flow of water and may lead to sedimentation, siltation.

(e) lack of coordination amongst ministries → [e.g] MoEFCC, Ministry of Tribal affairs, Central Water Commission

To deal with challenges, both states have decided to meet halfway to not cause overexploitation of water produced by dam and ensure rehabilitation of communities.

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6. Identify the issues related to production and supply of coal in India. How can these issues be addressed? (150 words) 10
भारत में कोयले के उत्पादन और आपूर्ति से संबंधित मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए। इन मुद्दों का समाधान किस प्रकार किया जा सकता है?

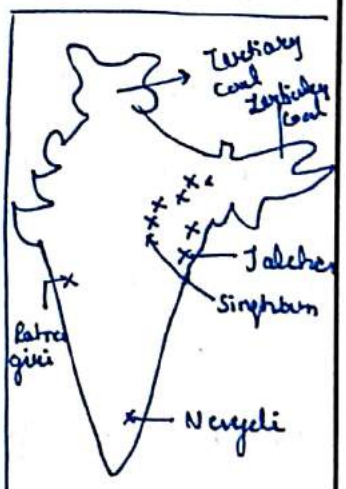
India is fifth largest reserve holder of coal but is also the second largest importer of coal as per official estimates of Coal India limited.

→ ISSUES

(A) PRODUCTION

(i) Production stagnant between FY 2018 to FY 2021

(ii) Monopoly of Coal India Ltd and limited participation of private sector



COAL RESERVES

(iii) Huge payments pending of DISCOMS to coal producers which further discourage production

(B) SUPPLY

(i) lack of seamless and cost effective transportation of coal due to high logistic

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cost [14% of GDP cost on Logistics]

(ii) Competition faced from development of renewable energy

(iii) COVID 19 had further deteriorated supply due to economic disruptions

→ ADDRESSAL

(a) Involving private sectors via further incentives seen in 100% FDI in Coal production

(b) Clearing of DISCOM dues to coal producers (UDAY Bonds)

(c) Raising prices of electricity to consumers periodically.

d) Hybrid supply channel of Renewable energy & coal supply.

→ As electricity needs are going to increase in future as said by International Energy Agency, necessary to make reforms in coal sector.

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7. Present the geographical distribution of agro-based industries in India and discuss the challenges faced by them. (150 words) 10
भारत में कृषि-आधारित उद्योगों के भौगोलिक वितरण को प्रस्तुत कीजिए और उनके समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Agro Based Industries refer to those industries which use agricultural produce as a raw material and process the same to produce a finished product

e.g. Cotton fibre —Agro Industry→ Textile of cotton

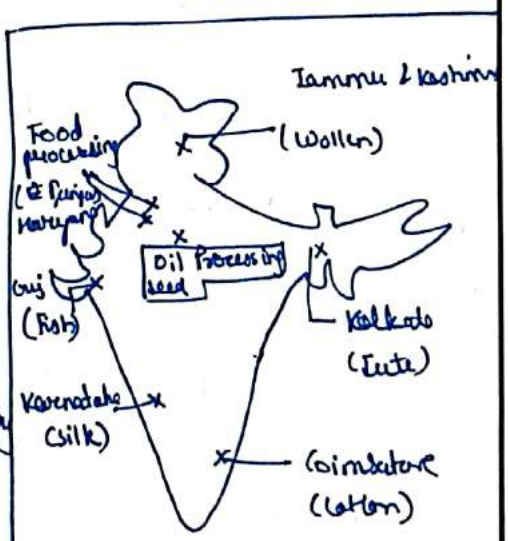
→ GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

(A) Textile industries

- Coimbatore – cotton mills
- Karnataka – silk industry
- West Bengal – Jute "

(B) Food based

- UP – Sugar Mills, Industries.
- Haryana, Punjab. – Food processed products.



Agro Based Industries

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(C) Others

- North India - Milk processing industries.
- Western India, Coastal States - Fish processing

CHALLENGES - ① lack of financial capabilities to scale business.

② Delayed payments, especially MSME industries.

③ Export potential not explored fully.
[India accounts for only 2% of total agricultural trade]

④ lack of strong backward & forward linkages
e.g - infrastructure issue, marketing issue.

⑤ lack of compliance towards technical and sanitary regulations [WTO]

The government aims to support agro processing industries with PM SAMPADA Yojana and Mega Food Parks. Further MITRA scheme for Textile sector would boost these industries

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8. The caste system continues to be one of the key drivers of poverty and inequality in India. Discuss. (150 words) 10
जाति व्यवस्था भारत में निर्धनता और असमानता के प्रमुख चालकों में से एक बनी हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Caste system refers to hierarchical, homogeneous group which has common nature, common culture, common occupation. It's a significant aspect seen in Hindu society

Features of Caste System
- → lack of social mobility
- → Discrimination due to pure-pollution concept
- → Associated with birth

→ POVERTY

(a) Caste based profession
e.g - Manual scavengers usually from SC community.

(b) lack of access to education, housing and sanitation facilities
e.g - slums in Urban areas have mostly SC communities living there.

(c) Class Within Caste leads to division in caste e.g Mahe Dalit, Adi Dalit

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→ INEQUALITY

(a) Caste based violence is also seen.

[e.g] - Dadri lynchings.

(b) Caste based segregation of areas

[e.g] - outer skirts of an area occupied by people of lower caste

(c) Casted Based Political mobilization reinforms caste and keeps Dalit identities alive without possibility of annihilation

(d) Casteism on access to social & cultural places [e.g] - Prohibition on access to temples

WAY FORWARD

- Sensitization of society
  [e.g] - Karnataka's Kinaya samarasya Yojane
- Development & removal of poverty [e.g] Stand Up India scheme.
- Caste Census possibility needs to be explored.

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9. Discuss the issues faced by domestic workers in India. Also suggest measures that can be taken to empower them. (150 words) 10
भारत में घरेलू कामगारों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली समस्याओं की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, उन्हें सशक्त बनाने हेतु किये जा सकने वाले उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Domestic Workers refer to such share of population which is engaged in helping. carry out domestic responsibilities. such as washing clothes, cleaning utensils, cooking food etc.

ISSUES	MEASURES
(i) lack of data on Domestic Workers.	o Appropriate data mechanisms such as All India Survey on Domestic Workers could help in same.
(ii) Irregularity in wage income with no standards set.	(ii) standards could be set regionally to determine wages and ensuring living wage (A-43)
(iii) No provision of	Universal social security

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pension, insurance.	mechanism is needed
(iv) Exploitation at workplace is often seen especially of women	o Grievance redressal cells in each state needs to be established alongwith helpline numbers.
(v) lack of collectivization and no representation in policy making	o With help of civil society, capacity building of the workers to be done in order to enable them to present demands
(vi) lack of legislative framework providing for their rights	o A separate law on lines of labour code needs to be developed.

India, as per International labour Organization protection to domestic workers must ensure the policies, laws are in accordance with it to achieve goal of A-38, A-39, A-42, A-43 of Constitution

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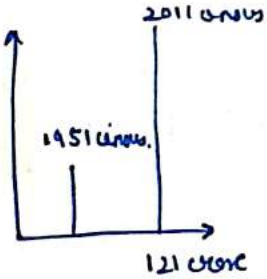
10. Given the deeply gendered impact of population control measures, examine the need to rethink the current approach of population control measures in India. **(150 words) 10**

जनसंख्या नियंत्रण संबंधी उपायों के गहन लैंगिक प्रभाव को देखते हुए, भारत में जनसंख्या नियंत्रण उपायों के वर्तमान दृष्टिकोण पर पुनर्विचार करने की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण कीजिए।

India today is the second most populous country of the world and will soon overtake China as most populous country by 2027 as per UN estimates.



→ POPULATION CONTROL MEASURES needed :-

- to control Total fertility rate
- raise awareness on limiting no. of children
- promote voluntary sterilization

→ GENDERED IMPACT of such measures :-

(a) 37% of total burden of sterilization on females [NFHS-5]

(b) Only 18% women have say in family planning [NFHS-4]

(c) 23.3% girls are married before 18 yrs of age as per Ministry of Women

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→ NEED TO RETHINK CURRENT APPROACH

- Current approach
  - → Promotes sterilization
  - → " adoption of children
  - → Doesn't focus on women empowerment.
  - → Doesn't understand population dynamics [ES 2016-17]
  - ↓ Two child population strategy of states (Assam)

- Need to Rethink

(a) To ensure women empowerment & control over reproductive, sexual health (Cairo Concerns)

(b) To promote spacing between birth (Iraqi strategy)

(c) Enhance social security net to reduce need to have more children.

(D) Geriatric research

(E) To focus on poverty removal which would ensure ~~and~~ development & less children

As per Mission Parivar Vikas Pahal Scheme, there is a need to involve all stakeholders to control population.

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11. Examine the impact of the Sramana tradition on the Vedic religion and its relation with the emergence of Jainism, Buddhism and Ajivika sects. (250 words) 15

श्रमण परंपरा के वैदिक धर्म पर प्रभाव और जैन, बौद्ध तथा आजीवक संप्रदायों के उद्भव के साथ इसके संबंध का परीक्षण कीजिए।

The Shramana tradition refers to a tradition wherein the followers did not follow orthodoxical practices and marked a shift from Vedic religion. It saw its strengthening during emergence of Jainism, Buddhism and Ajivika sects

→ IMPACT ON VEDIC RELIGION

The positive impact was seen as follows:-

(a) It reduced importance of hierarchical structure prevalent in society

(b) The divisions of Kshtriya, Brahmana, Vaishya, Shudra gave way now to a classless society and casteless society

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(c) It denounced supreme authority of Vedas

(d) Agriculture improved as earlier, bullocks were used for Vedic sacrifices

(e) Shift from belief in extreme rituals, practices which were costly.

(f) Improvement in position
- Vaishyas emerged as trading class
- Shudras freedom from heavy taxes

→ NEGATIVE impact was seen however as the Brahmans became averse to the tradition, Vedas were denounced as well

→ JAINISM And Shramana School

(a) Questioned Vedas' authority and denounced Vedic supremacy.

(b) It suggested path of Ahimsa, Asteya, Aparigraha, Satya and Brahmcharya

(c) It called for egalitarian society.

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→ BUDDHISM AND SHRAMANA

a) Buddhism led to belief in equality of all beings and removal of distinctions

b) Gautam Buddha suggested for following 8 fold path for right conduct and behaviour

→ AJIVIKA SECT

(a) Believed in Niyati school and was propagated by Makkali Ghoshe

(b) It aimed to end a materialistic society and believed in simple living and scientific thinking

(c) It also believed in theory of atoms

→ Shramana School developed at a time when there was great inequality and led to showing people a new way of life without inequalities.

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12. Shed light on the use of symbols and symbolic language by Mahatma Gandhi for both, integrating masses into the National Movement and against social evils. (250 words) 15

महात्मा गांधी द्वारा राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन में जनता को लामबद्ध करने हेतु और सामाजिक बुराइयों के विरुद्ध, दोनों के लिए किए गए प्रतीकों और प्रतीकात्मक भाषा के उपयोग पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Mahatma Gandhiji had revolutionalized the Indian National movement for freedom struggle by also including within its purview masses as he believed masses had immense struggle and also campaign against social evils

→ SYMBOLS

(A) Integrate Masses

- The tool of Satyagraha was a symbol of including masses.
  - truth
  - Non violence
  - Not bow before injustice
  - No hatred for foreign rule.
- Non Violence and Civil Disobedience Movement become symbol to include

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masses including students, peasants, women, business men, labourers in the struggle.

(B) SOCIAL EVILS

- Use of Charkha to boycott British clothes
- Campaign against liquor, meat by preferring vegetarian diet.
- All India Untouchability league formation against evil of Untouchability.
- Conducting women meetings to improve their position.

→ SYMBOLIC LANGUAGE

(A) Integrate Masses

- Gandhiji's Do or Die Speech just before quit India movement.

[E.g] ① Students to leave studies, if confident.
② Soldiers to not fire on countrymen

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

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→ SYMBOLIC LANGUAGE

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[e.g] ① Students to leave studies, if confident.
② Soldiers to not fire on countrymen

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- Use of silent methods such as fasts in order to speak against British atrocities and integrate masses.
  [e.g] - During Quit India movement.

(B) SOCIAL EVILS

- Petitioning British for peasant and workers exploitation
  [e.g] Champaran, Kheda strikes
- Use of scientific texts, Upanishads to propogate that none of these texts allow for untouchability
  [e.g] labelled them as 'Harijan'. - Children of God

Gandhiji's symbols and symbolic language use followed throughout the life and creed of welfare of all by Sarvodaya Philosophy and achieve goal of Swaraj by participation of all.

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13. Giving a brief overview of the three Carnatic Wars discuss the factors that led to the success of the British against the French in the struggle for control over India. (250 words) 15

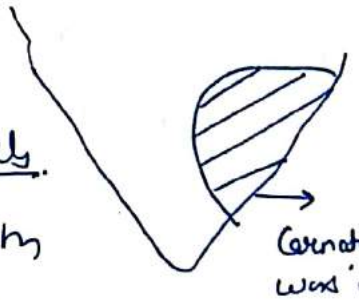
तीन कर्नाटक युद्धों का संक्षिप्त विवरण देते हुए, उन कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिनके कारण भारत पर नियंत्रण के लिए संघर्ष में फ्रांसीसियों के विरुद्ध अंग्रेजों को सफलता प्राप्त हुई।

The Carnatic Wars were fought between the French and British in 18th Century. The success of British in the wars gave the British key to India as no formidable power later challenged British Authority in India

OVERVIEW

(A) I^st Carnatic War (1740-48)

- As the British had triggered the war by taking over French vessels. The French responded with conquering of British fort at Madras.



Carnatic wars in South India

- At the end, both parties decided to not pursue war and ended with

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Conclusion of seven years war.

(B) II nd Carnatic War (1748 onwards)

- Both the powers supported different Indian dynasties in the country which led to the war.
- The war ended with defeat of French as Dupleix was recalled and Lidithieu in his place was also not able to win war.

(C) III Carnatic War

- It was the decisive war in which British won and ended with Battle of Wandiwash in 1760.

→ FACTORS FOR SUCCESS

(A) Private Company - East India Company was a private company and more effient than French.

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(B) Efficient leaders such as Robert Clive, who were better than French generals such as Dupleix

(C) A strong financial system of British gave them finance necessary for war.

[e.g] Imperial Bank.

(D) Strong weapons, arms & ammunitions as compared to French.

(E) Commercial + Territorial Ambitions of British meant. British had more more say in Indian Affairs.

(F) Strong cultural assertiveness due to Renaissance, Industrial revolution in England

The Carnatic Wars established British primacy in India and began the total control of Indian affairs by British

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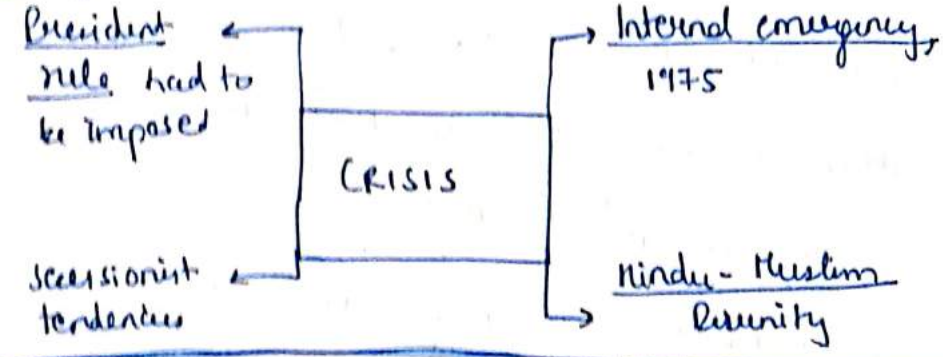
14. Provide an account of the issues that led to a crisis in Punjab in the 1980s. Also, discuss the roadmap to peace that was eventually adopted.

(250 words) 15

1980 के दशक में पंजाब में संकट उत्पन्न करने वाले मुद्दों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, शांति स्थापना की उस रूपरेखा पर चर्चा कीजिए जिसे अंततः अपनाया गया था।

The Punjab of 1980s had seen a tumultous time period which led to lot of killings, atrocities, communalism and rise of regionalism affecting the unity and integrity of the country.



ISSUES THAT LED TO CRISIS

(a) Rise of a communal leader i.e Bhindrawale who had demanded a separate state of Khalistan

(b) Inequalities in the state were witnessed

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post Green revolution as tenants and sharecroppers were biggest losers. These people were mobilized by leaders to wage war against the State

(c) Issue of Satluj Yamuna link and mistrust between state of Haryana - Punjab leading to Inter State Water dispute

(d) Issue of Chandigarh as capital of both the states of Punjab & Haryana where former asked for Chandigarh to be given to it.

→ ROADMAP TO PEACE

(a) Operation Blue Star was launched to remove terrorists from the Golden Temple.

(b) Messages of peace, communal harmony was propogated.

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(c) Rajiv - Longowal Pact was signed on Sutlej-Yamuna link issue deciding to make a link allowing for transfer of water amongst the two States

(d) Deployment of military to control deteriotating law and order situation.

(e) Investment in employment, infrastructure to provide economic growth of State.

(f) Chandigarh was developed as a cosmopolitan city incorporating people from neighbouring and other States

The Punjab crisis posed a major challenge in post Indian Independence history and recently, issues which were unsettled earlier have again rose to prominence

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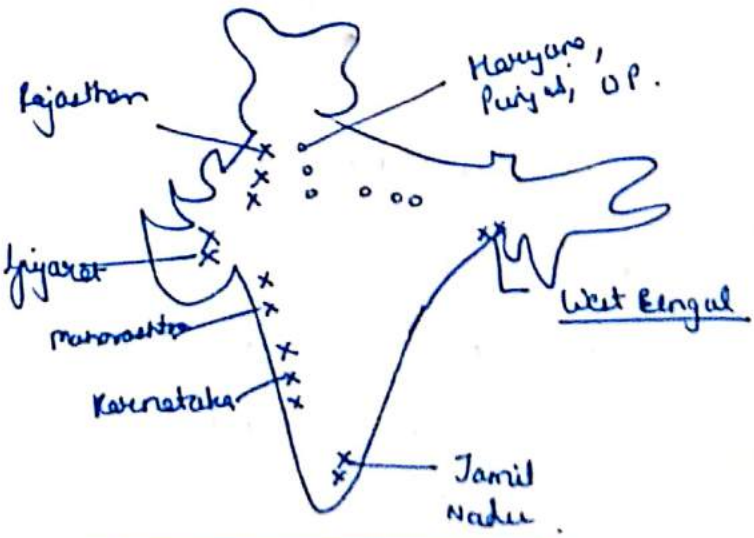
15. Give a brief account of the distribution of installed capacity of solar power in India. Highlighting the challenges in proper utilisation of solar energy, mention the steps taken by the government to promote it in India. **(250words) 15**

भारत में सौर ऊर्जा की संस्थापित क्षमता के वितरण का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। सौर ऊर्जा के उचित उपयोग में विद्यमान चुनौतियों को रेखांकित करते हुए, भारत में इसे बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

India is blessed with ample amount of solar energy resources and is amongst top 5 countries. in terms of solar power installation India has completed target of installing more than 85 GW and shall soon complete 100 GW.

→ DISTRIBUTION



SOLAR POWER CAPACITY

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→ DISTRIBUTION ACCOUNT

- Maximum of installed solar capacity today is in State of Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu.
- Installed capacity is now also being developed in states of UP, Haryana, Punjab as well.

→ CHALLENGES

(a) lack of investment and technical capacity building in utilization of solar energy.

b) Economic
- heavy dependence on import for solar PV cells
- GST rates have also added to increasing cost.

(c) lack of manufacturing capacity of solar PV modules.

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(d) Lack of sufficient finance mechanism and issues of land acquisition to develop solar energy plants

→ STEPS BY GOVERNMENT

(a) GST rates on solar PV modules decreased to 5%. [Budget 2021-22]

(b) Subsidization of industries, relaxation of stamp duty for infrastructure development.

(c) World Bank support from its initiative of financing mechanism

(d) Promoting solar energy via Renewable Energy purchase obligations

(e) Rationalizing energy rates via solar energy.

(f) Micro solar energy projects [e.g] KUSUM.

With the launch of International Solar Alliance, the aim of country is to achieve target of 450 GW and also by ensuring cross country solar energy utilization

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16. Post-drift theories based on ocean floor mapping provided new dimensions to the study of distribution of oceans and continents. Elaborate. (250 words) 15

महासागरीय-अधस्तल के मानचित्रण पर आधारित उत्तरवर्ती प्रवाह सिद्धांत ने महासागरों और महाद्वीपों के वितरण के अध्ययन को नए आयाम प्रदान किए हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

The Continental Drift Theory by Alfer Wegner had suggested that, earlier there was Pangea (Earth) and Panthalassa (Ocean) which was broken up due to force of tidal force and rotating of earth. witnessed in

- Matching of Continent Shape
- Tillite presence across continents
- Presence of fossils [e.g] lemurs
- Placer deposits in Continents

→ The same was rejected as forces of tides and earth rotating force could not have led to ocean, continent.

→ POST DRIFT THEORIES – NEW DIMENSIONS

(A) Sea floor Spreading Theory by Hess,

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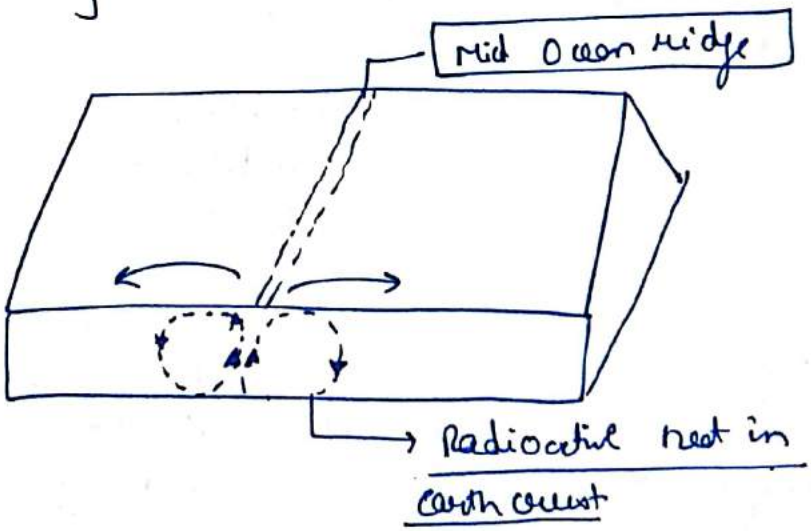
saw that in deep sea, across mid ocean ridges there was :-

- presence of volcanic eruption
- rocks of same across across the ridge
- Ocean layer was thinner than continental layer.

This suggested that oceans were expanding continuously as shown below :-



(B) Issue of force was solved as it was discovered that the radioactive heat below earth was responsible for the same, as said by Arthur Holmes

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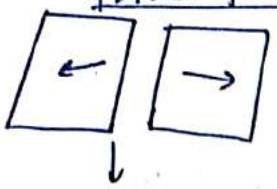
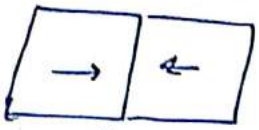
(C) PLATE TECTONIC - Mckenzie, Parker, Morgan proposed that continental and ocean plates consisting of crust and upper mantle are moving over asthenosphere. Interactions amongst them leads to formation of continent & ocean

DIVERGENCE

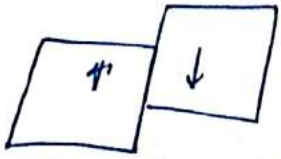


(Crust formation)

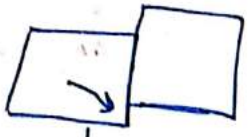
CONVERGENCE



Mountain formation. If (Continent - Continent Plate)



(Transform boundary)



Subduction of heavy plate leading to volcano, hot-spots

Therefore, post drift theories solved question of formation of Ocean and Continents as seen above.

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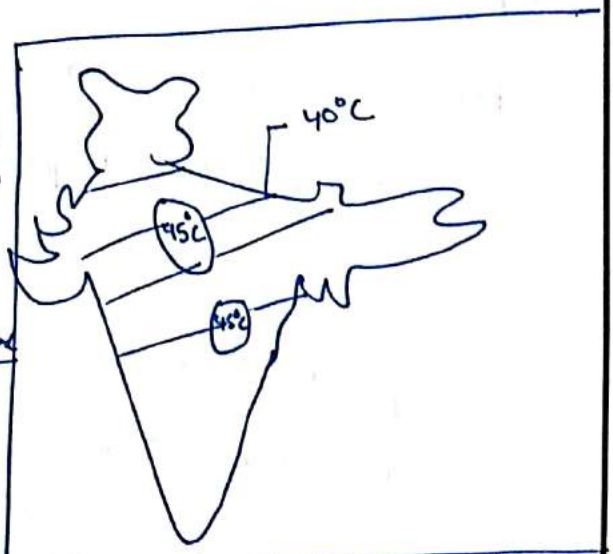
17. Explain the phenomenon of heat waves. Also, enumerate the conditions favourable for the development of heat waves in India and their associated health impacts. (250 words) 15

हीट वेव्स की परिघटना की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में हीट वेव्स के विकास के लिए अनुकूल परिस्थितियों और उनसे संबद्ध स्वास्थ्य प्रभावों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Heat Waves refer to abnormal increase in temperature of place observed mostly in the months starting from April to June i.e before monsoons and sporadically in between monsoons and in latter part of year.

→ The phenomenon of heat waves as seen in diagram show that at some places, temperature is more than the normal



O → reflects high temperature

→ Usually a rise of 5° Celsius above normal temperature for two or more consecutive days is considered as heat wave

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→ The phenomenon is mostly seen in North West India and at some parts of Peninsular India as well.

→ Marine heat waves are also being experienced at coastal states now as oceans are getting warmer.

(*) CONDITIONS

(A) HUMAN INDUCED CONDITIONS

- Rise in emissions from industry
- Transportation related pollution such as CO_2, PM 2.5, PM10
- Use of unsustainable agriculture practices such as stubble burning.
- Deforestation and mining activities further add to it.

(B) NATURAL INDUCED CONDITIONS

- Global warming of atmosphere.

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- Summer months, associated with shifting of ITCZ northwards
- Ocean Acidification leading to Marine heat wave

(A) HEALTH IMPACTS → ① Heat strokes and dehydration.

② Deaths of persons as a result
[e.g] 2019 Delhi deaths

③ Rashes, Itching of skin leading to dermatological problems

④ Reduced efficiency and productivity of population

⑤ Feeling of fatigue, restlessness

⑥ Increased demand for cooling substances. would put pressure on energy system

→ The need is to focus on -:

Adaptation	Mitigation
- Early Heat Wave Forecasting	- e Vehicles (FAME)
- Heat Wave Action Plan	- Organic Agriculture.
- Proper Ventilation of Buildings	- Reduce, reuse, recycle.
	- Afforestation.

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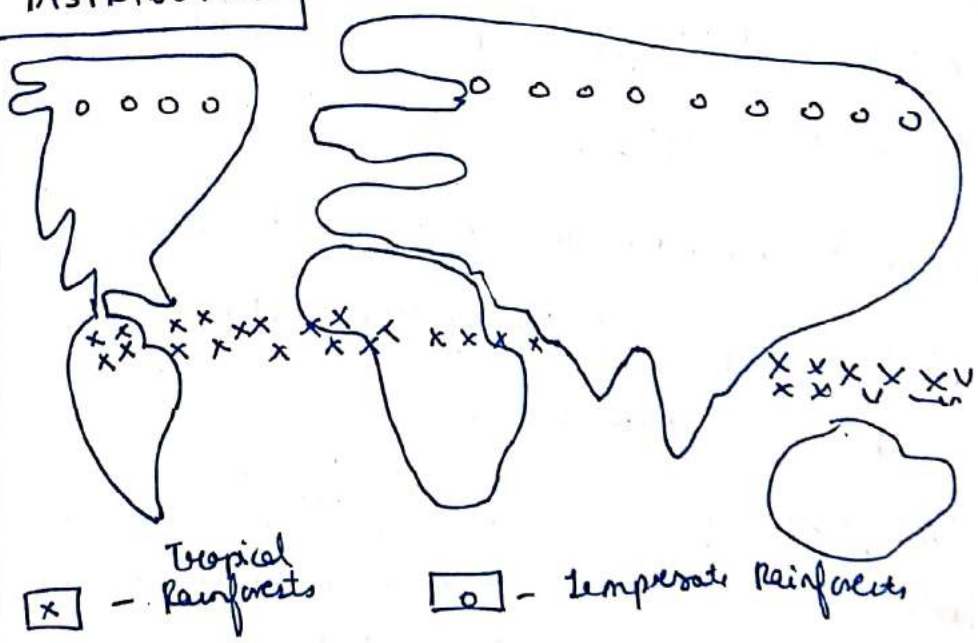
18. Providing an account of distribution of rainforests across the world, mention their key characteristics. Also highlight the threats that are being faced by tropical rainforests. **(250 words) 15**

विश्व भर में वर्षावनों के वितरण का विवरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, उनकी प्रमुख विशेषताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, उष्णकटिबंधीय वर्षावनों द्वारा सामना किए जा रहे खतरों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए।

The rainforests are often termed as lungs of the World and are typically found 10° - 15° North and South of Equator and also in temperate areas.

→ DISTRIBUTION



→ ACCOUNT

- Rainforests can be found in Brazil,

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Ecuador, Peru in South America.

- In Africa, it can be found in Kenya, Tanzania and other countries.
- In Asia, it can be found in Indonesia, Phillipines, Malaysia, Thailand.
- Temperate rainforests can be found in upper latitudes in Canada, US, Europe, Russia, China.

→ CHARACTERISTICS

(i) These rainforests typically have epiphytic growth.

(ii) There is less solar penetration at deeper reaches of forest as covered by large trees

(iii) Soils are red latsol soil on which they grow

(iv) Huge amount of litter on soil can be seen due to decomposition & humus formation

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→ Threats

(a) Reforestation activities have started mostly seen. in Indonesia, Ecuador

(b) Loss of biodiversity such as Organisms in Malaysia, Indonesia

(c) Plantations are being established by clearing forests e.g. Oil Palm Plantation

(d) Global Warming And Increasing pollution is reducing life of these forests

(e) Development Projects such as construction of roads, railways leading to affecting the Forest dwelling Communities

e.g. seen in Brazil

The countries as per committment to Paris pledge should avert the threats by maintaining the pristine forests purity and fulfil sustainable development goals as a result.

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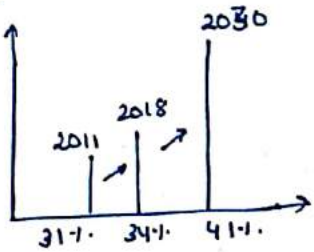
19. Indian cities are not only mimicking the social and cultural structures of inequality and exclusion found in rural areas but are also creating fault lines for future conflicts. Discuss. (250 words) 15

भारतीय शहर न केवल ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पाई जाने वाली असमानता और बहिष्करण की सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक संरचनाओं की नकल कर रहे हैं, बल्कि भविष्य के संघर्षों के लिए दोषपूर्ण स्थिति का भी निर्माण कर रहे हैं। विवेचना कीजिए।

There is a growing trend of urbanization which is being witnessed as the population today stands at 34% of total Indian population and is projected to grow in future



RURAL AREAS INEQUALITY AND EXCLUSION	MIMICKING BY URBAN AREAS
(A) Caste Based Inequality & exclusion in rural areas	(A) • Low social mobility to SC • Growth of slums which has majority of SC community • Caste Based Violence. [e.g] Dadri lynching.
(B) Gender Inequality	(B) • Glass ceilings at Workplace

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and Crimes Against Women e.g Dowry	○ Rural Care Burden of Women ○ 30% of crime against women due to cruelty by husband, relatives
(C) Regional Inequalities in development of villages.	○ Seen in growth of cities like Kochi, Bangalore but not in cities like Patna, Ranchi
(D) Wealth Inequalities and exclusion	○ 10% of population today hold 54% of wealth (as per Oxfam).
(E) Other inequalities can with Patriarchy (khap Panchayat), access to services	○ Same is visible in digital illiteracy & inability to access services.

→ FAULT LINES FOR FUTURE CONFLICTS

(i) The caste based inequalities could lead to further conflicts, future demands of reservation thus increasing inequalities.

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(ii) Regional Inequalities could promote regionalism and sons of soil policy

e.g. Maharashtra only for Marathas.

(iii) Digital Inequalities could lead to huge chunk of population at receiving end.

(iii) Possibility of Uprisings of Poor against Rich Class

(iv) Religious Inequalities could also promote communalism

WAY AHEAD

- Development of areas
  e.g. RURAYAT, UDAN
- Social security, MGNREGA in Urban Areas
- Sensitization of society against discrimination
  Caste based
  e.g. Vinaya Samvasya Yojana (Karnataka)

Investing in women skilling and acting against sexual harassment of women at workplace

The above way ahead could ensure Urban areas develop sustainably. as per SDG-11 without inequalities.

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20. Examine the multi-dimensional impact of globalisation on tribal development in India. **(250 words) 15**
भारत में जनजातीय विकास पर वैश्वीकरण के बहुआयामी प्रभाव का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Globalization refers to inter connectedness, integration, interdependence amongst communities in exchange of goods, services and flow of ideas. Globalization has brought the world together.

Tribals constitute 8.6% of Indian population and are spread through length and breadth of country.

→ POSITIVE IMPACT

(A) Social Impact - increase in access to education, health facilities and women empowerment

(B) ECONOMIC
- → marketing of tribal products [e.g] PM VAN DHAN
- → demand for GI products of tribals. [e.g] - Cheriyal Scroll Art.
- ↓ agriculture skills built [e.g] Tribal Manifesto Rajasthan

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(C) CULTURAL - promotion of tribal dance, culture, music on global level

[e.g] - North East India festival.

(D) POLITICAL
- collectivization of tribals to put forth demands
- formation of fifth, sixth scheduled areas to protect indigenous societies / tribals.

→ NEGATIVE

(A) CULTURE
- → westernization of habits such as seen in clothing leading to loss of tribal identity
- → homogenization of language means 5 tribal language on verge of extinction [UNESCO]

(B) ECONOMIC - 40% of tribals below poverty line due to excessive competition from global products

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(C) DISPLACEMENT - Tribals are 40-50% of displaced communities due to roads, railways, dams building.

(D) SOCIAL → 60% mortality related to malaria.
→ 40% literacy rate only (2011 census)

highlights benefits of globalization not trickled down.

→ WAY FORWARD → ① Digital literacy
e.g. GOAL of Facebook.

② Marketing of tribal product e.g. Go Tribe Campaign of Amazon

③ Education via Eklavya schools and reservation in higher educational Institutions.

④ Documentation of tribal culture is needed.

A Tribal Panchsheel Policy must be followed by government as well as done post Independence to provide tribals' rights on forests and economic, social rights

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2212)

Name of Candidate	KRITIKA GOYAL		
Medium Eng./Hindi		Registration Number	
Center	ONLINE	Date	19/06/2022

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. What do you understand by 'constitutionalism'? Highlight various ways in which the Indian Constitution underscores this principle. **(150 words) 10**

'संविधानवाद' से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारतीय संविधान में इस सिद्धांत को रेखांकित करने वाले विभिन्न उपबंधों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Constitutionalism is an ever evolving term but in general terms it means limited government

Eminent Jurist Nicholas Barber defines it in two notions -:

POSITIVE
- Promotion of welfare society by government

NEGATIVE
- Limits the authority of government

→ NEGATIVE CONSTITUTIONALISM AND CONSTITUTION

- Separation of Powers (A 50) ensures all institutions work in their own domain
  (Indira Nehru Gandhi case)
- ELECTIONS (A. 324-327) - free & fair election keep a check on government
  (Minerva Mills case)
- DUE PROCESS OF LAW - Maneka Gandhi case

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- FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS (A.12-35) - assure political rights to citizens and they have seen ever expanding meaning given to them.

  - Right to environment (MC Mehta)
  - Privacy (KS Puttaswamy)
  - Internet (Anuradha Bhasin)

- BASIC STRUCTRE - fundamental pillars of Constitution are kept intact. (Keshwanand Bharti case)

- FEDERALISM - devolution of powers ensured and prevents over centralisation (SR Bommai)

→ POSITIVE CONSTITUTIONALISM AND CONSTITUTION via Directive Principles (A.12-35) ensure a welfare Based society & socio-economic justice (DS Nakara case)

The concept of Constitutionalism ensures that true ideal of representative democracy is met & government is of, by and for the people

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2. The Competition Commission of India (CCI) effectively reflects a shift from the era of Licence Raj to a conducive regulatory ambience for enhancing consumer welfare by encouraging competition in the market. Discuss. (150 words) 10

भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) बाजार में प्रतिस्पर्धा को प्रोत्साहित करके उपभोक्ता कल्याण को बढ़ाने के लिए लाइसेंस राज के युग से एक अनुकूल नियामकीय परिवेश में स्थानांतरण को प्रभावी ढंग से प्रदर्शित करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Competition Commission of India is a statutory body established in 2002 via Competition Act of India. passed after 1991 economic reforms.

→ ERA OF LICENSE RAJ.
- → Monopolies prohibited earlier by Monopolies Act (MRTP Act)
- → No regulatory body was provided in earlier Act
- → Consumer welfare was not adequately ensured.
- ↓ Lack of Investigation wing to check Anti-competitive practice.
- ↓ Corruption in access to market and excessive licensing system

→ SHIFT FROM LICENSE RAJ - COMPETITION COMMISSION (CCI)

- Does not prohibit monopolies but prevent abuse of monopolies (S.4, Competition Act)

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- Encourage Competition and prohibits Anti Competitive practices of Bid Rigging, Collusive Bidding. (S.3 of Competition Act)
- Fair combinations, mergers are promoted (S.5 of Act) [Air Asia + Air India - ✓]
- Provision on Consumer Education, Awareness
- Acts against non-disclosure of information which hurts consumer welfare.

  [E.g] - Amazon deal with Future Retail stopped.

Issues.
- → IPR v. Competition issue keeps emerging
- → Delays in decision of Commission
- → Vacancies in Commission pending.

The way forward lies in sensitization and capacity building of officials, awareness of public regarding competition provision, synergy between consumer protection Act, IPR and Consumer Protection Act.

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3. Mention various initiatives taken for online delivery of judicial services in India. Also, discuss the challenges faced in their implementation. (150 words) 10

भारत में न्यायिक सेवाओं की ऑनलाइन प्रदायगी के लिए प्रारंभ विभिन्न पहलों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, उनके कार्यान्वयन में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Online delivery of Judicial services has emerged as a complimentary mechanism to physical delivery of judicial services. These days as-:

- Pendency of case (< 4 crore case) (National Judicial Data Grid
- Vacancy of judges (40% vacancy in HCs
- Infrastructure not fully developed of judiciary

INITIATIVES

- NITI Aayog's Online Dispute Resolution Policy
- Promotion of mediation, arbitration online
- Video streaming of proceedings
- e Courts system developed to connect courts.
- e Lok Adalats started in states cum as Chhatisgarh.
- FASTER by SC to deliver judicial orders online.
- Integrated Criminal Justice System to connect all stakeholders.

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→ CHALLENGES - ① Illiteracy (Digital) of people to access online justice [42% internet users only]

② Lack of appropriate infrastructure in place such as software, hardware

③ Privacy issues remain vis online justice

④ Digital Judicial services not in vernacular language

⑤ Lack of skills / Capacity building of officials

WAY FORWARD

→ National Judicial Infrastructure Authority to create appropriate Infrastructure

→ Use of AI

e.g. - SUPACE by Supreme Court

Passing Data Protection law.

Capacity Building of officials, staff.

Developing Online justice in vernacular language with Google, Microsoft.

Online Justice delivery holds potential to ensure affordable, accessible, quality justice which is part of A.21 i.e right to life

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4. Bring out the similarities and differences in the Bill of Rights in the Constitution of the United States and Fundamental Rights in the Constitution of India. **(150 words) 10**

संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के संविधान में उपबंधित बिल ऑफ राइट्स और भारत के संविधान में मूल अधिकारों के मध्य समानताओं और भिन्नताओं को रेखांकित कीजिए।

The Bill of Rights of United States and Fundamental rights are highlights of both democracies and assure political, social and economic rights to people.

SIMILARITIES

- FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND EXPRESSION
- PREAMBLE Provision
- Provision of right to life and personal liberty
- Equality and equal protection of laws
- Judicial review provisions.
- Freedom of religion and rights of minorities.

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→ DIFFERENCES

INDIA	US
o Implicit from A.19(1)(a) (Indian Express Newspaper case)	o FREEDOM OF PRESS explicit mention
o 'Procedure established by life' mentioned in A.21	o 'Due process of law' mentioned.
o Provision on untouchability, child labour, trafficking	o Not seen in Bill of rights.
o Special provision for SC, ST, SEBC	o Not seen here

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND BILL OF RIGHTS As a result assure the functioning of vibrant democracy in both countries.

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5. It is often argued that the implementation of The Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006 has so far been tardy and ineffectual. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**
प्राय: यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि अभी तक वन अधिकार अधिनियम (FRA), 2006 का कार्यान्वयन धीमा और निष्प्रभावी रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Forest Rights Act, 2006 was brought in in order to provide individual forest rights, community forest rights to Scheduled Tribes and Forest Dwelling Communities.

→ HOWEVER Recent reports have shown that Implementation has been tardy and ineffective as -:

- Gram Sabha not successful in providing rights to all forest communities
- Pending appeals from Gram Sabha to Sub Division Management Committee with no decisions
- Gram Sabha often passes orders without hearing tribals, communities.
- Scheduled Tribes have suffered 50-60% due to development and displacement [Ministry of Tribal Affairs].
- Lack of strong grievance redressal mechanism.

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- Minor Forest produce and control over it is highly restricted by affluent sections of society
- Environment Impact Assessment, Social Impact Assessment under Projects happens without calling tribals, forest communities

The Act has seen success as well

→ Titles provides to tribals in various places [e.g.] - Chhattisgarh.

→ Participatory planning and development of villages in Odisha seen.

↓

Monitoring & evaluation by District officers in Telangana.

The need of hour today is to conduct assessment of implementation of Act, codification of best practices, initiating strong monitoring and evaluation by civil society to ensure tribals right to livelihood, forest is not hampered.

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6. Explain the rationale behind the creation of a Social Stock Exchange in India. Do you think this move would boost social impact investing in the country? (150 words) 10

भारत में सोशल स्टॉक एक्सचेंज के सृजन के पीछे निहित तर्क की व्याख्या कीजिए। क्या आपको लगता है कि इस कदम से देश में सामाजिक प्रभाव वाले निवेश को प्रोत्साहन प्राप्त होगा?

The Social Stock Exchange has been created with the efforts of securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). Recently, guidelines were released to establish Social Stock Exchange (SSE).

→ RATIONALE

- To encourage investment in social sector
  [e.g]: health, education
- To provide funds to Civil Society / Organizations involved in such work
  [e.g] : Bachpan Bachao Andolan
- To boost expenditure in social sectors
  as education sees 3-3.5% of GDP spending
  health sees 2.1% of GDP "
- Inclusive governance is promoted as well
  [e.g] - Investment for elderly, disabled etc

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→ **BOOST SOCIAL IMPACT INVESTMENT** as -:

- Raising funds for social investing would be easy.
- Builds the goodwill of companies investing in social sector
- Boost Ministries' efforts in ensuring marginalized sections are given due importance.
-

→ **ISSUES**

- Channel to park black money of businesses.

- Monitoring & evaluation of projects is not ensured with such funding of funds
- Mechanism to verify borrower credentials missing
- May not boost investing as it is low returns venture

The need is so to create sensitization, awareness about Social Stock Exchange and strong auditing mechanism in place to promote idea of welfare state (DPSP) by such mare.

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7. The National Digital Health Mission (NDHM) has the potential to bring a new revolution in India's health sector in multiple ways. Explain. (150 words) 10

राष्ट्रीय डिजिटल स्वास्थ्य मिशन (NDHM) में भारत के स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्रक में कई तरह से एक नई क्रांति लाने की क्षमता है। व्याख्या कीजिए।

The National Digital health Mission is being touted as a new revolution in healthcare at a time when -:

NDHM (National Digital Health Mission)
→ COVID-19 pandemic revealed healthcare faultlines.
→ lack of affordable, accessible healthcare has emerged as major issue.

→ NEW REVOLUTION IN MULTIPLE WAYS

- Reduce out of pocket expenditure [49% at present] ES 2021-22]
- Deal with issue of low doctor : population ratio of 1:1456 against 1:1000 as per WHO.
- Ensure Universal health coverage and last mile delivery of services
  - e.g - 80% of doctors today serve 34% of population in urban areas.
- Reduce disease burden via timely response.

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India's disease burden - [145/196] (Lancet report)

- Promote health insurance which is neglected in India.
- Mental Health services could be provided. [India has 0.3% psychiatrists per 1,00,000 population]

ISSUES	SOLUTIONS
• Lack of digital health providers	• Investing in Startups • PPPs promotion (NITI Aayog)
• Appropriate data base not available	• Use of Aadhar enabled database
• Infrastructure, Connectivity issues, digital divide	• Model rural health centres could be created. [E.g] Common Service Centres could be used

The National Digital Health Mission could ensure Article 47 and SDG goal 3 fulfillment via Health for All.

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8. While participation of private sector in the higher education system of India is a necessity, it creates issues that need careful redressal. Discuss. (150 words) 10

हालांकि भारत की उच्चतर शिक्षा प्रणाली में निजी क्षेत्र की भागीदारी एक अनिवार्यता है, लेकिन यह ऐसे मुद्दे उत्पन्न करता है जिनका सावधानीपूर्वक निवारण किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

The higher education system of country and its development is critical for developing research innovation in India and creating employability

→ PARTICIPATION OF PRIVATE SECTOR necessity -:

- Investment in research in India is 0.6% of GDP
- Gross Enrolment ratio is 27.1% as per (AISHE Survey)
- Regional imbalances as lack of colleges in North East and Eastern India
- Lack of accreditation players of such institutes
  E.g. - Only 14% HEI have accreditation
- Improve funding of education which is at 3-3.5% of GDP only.
- To ensure employability of youth which is at 49% as per NSSO.

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ISSUES	REDRESSAL
○ Exorbitant fees set by HEI (Private)	• Fee regulations are needed.
○ Rural areas may not be considered by private players	○ Incentivization to invest in rural areas. ○ Digital University idea to be taken (Vidyo)
○ Funding issues to private sector	○ Expanding Institute of Eminence scheme and setting up financing channel
○ Research may not be prioritized	○ Building Industry-Academia relations ○ PPP models for research
○ Excessive regulation may lead to lack of autonomy	○ Creation of umbrella body with light regulations (NEP, 2020)

The New Education Policy boosts private sector participation by appropriate framework and assure dream of education for all.

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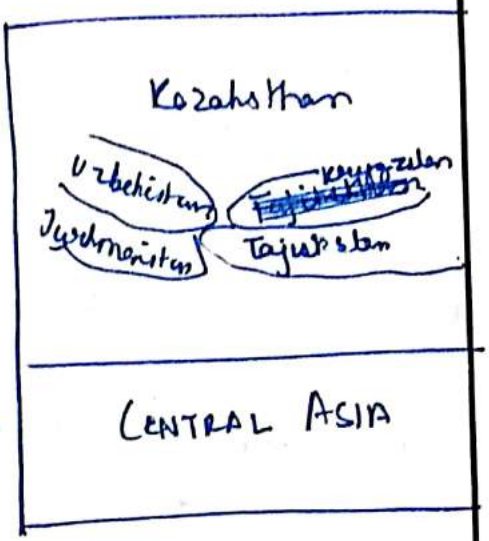
9. Highlighting the significance of Central Asia for India, discuss the challenges in strengthening the Indo-Central Asian relationship. (150 words) 10
भारत के लिए मध्य एशिया के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत-मध्य एशियाई संबंधों को मजबूत करने के समक्ष विद्यमान चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

India has a dedicated Connect Central Asia Policy in place to enable connectivity with Central Asia.

→ SIGNIFICANCE

(a) Strategic position of Central Asia to manage regional security
e.g. - Issues in Afghanistan



(b) Energy rich Central Asia
e.g. Kazakhstan : ur Uranium.

(c) Critical minerals and other resources with countries like Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan

(d) Strong P2P relations as significant Indian diaspora in these countries.

(e) Builds a strong Asian identity.

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f) Common Threats
- Terrorism
- Climate change
- Radicalism

→ **CHALLENGES**

① Lack of economic integration amongst countries.

② Tilt towards China of countries of Central Asia
Eg Kazakhstan

③ Issues of terrorism emerging from their boundaries.

④ Poor road & rail connectivity

→ **WAY FORWARD**
- → enhancing connectivity
  Eg INSTC Corridor
- → Dialogues at highest political level
- → Explore opportunities in POST COVID-19
- → Building strong P2P relations via culture

India with a 5 S Approach of Samvad, Sahyog, Sammaan, Shanti, Samriddhi. build connection with Central Asia.

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10. Discuss the role that the Indian diaspora can play in the making of "Aatmanirbhar Bharat" (self-reliant India). Also, mention the challenges in this regard. (150 words) 10

"आत्मनिर्भर भारत" के निर्माण में भारतीय डायस्पोरा द्वारा निभाई जा सकने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में विद्यमान चुनौतियों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

India has a strong diaspora of 17.5 million people. as per World Migration report. It is also the largest diaspora of any country settled Abroad.

AATAMNIRBHAR BHARAT
- → reduce imports
- → promote Make in India
- → Increase Exports

INDIAN DIASPORA ROLE :-

① Remittances can improve investment in Aatamnirbhar Bharat.

② Investments in Indian products, Companies by diaspora
e.g. - Pharmaceuticals, Solar Energy.

③ Promoting Brand India abroad to boost Indian exports

④ Lobbying Abroad to influence businesses to

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invest in India leading to more FDI.
[Eg] India is 10th largest FDI receiver [World Bank]

(5) Providing entrepreneurship, knowledge learnt outside in India.

(6) Push to trade deals with India on line of 'Indo-US Nuclear deal'

CHALLENGES	SOLUTIONS
(1) lack of appropriate Investment channels	o Separate channel for NRIs, o CIs Investment
(2) lack of Outreach by India to diaspora to invest	o Separate division in MEA for outreach to diaspora.
(3) Emerging diaspora in developing countries not focussed.	o Focussing on them via separate data base creation
(4) Delays in clearing of Investment processes etc.	o Faster, responsive clearing of projects

The diaspora can play huge role in making Self reliant India a reality. India must effectively target them.

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11. A critical appraisal of the outcomes of the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act underlines the need for second-generation reforms to strengthen decentralisation of urban local governance in India. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

74वें संविधान संशोधन अधिनियम के परिणामों का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन भारत में शहरी स्थानीय शासन के विकेंद्रीकरण को सुदृढ़ करने हेतु दूसरी-पीढ़ी के सुधारों की आवश्यकता को रेखांकित करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The 74th Constitutional Amendment added Part IX - B to the Constitution dealing with Urban Local Bodies in order to usher in an era of democratic decentralization -:

- Three level Municipal framework
- Functions of Municipal bodies (A. 243 W)
- Social Inclusion [Women, OBC, SC/ST]
- State Election Commission [A. 243K]
- " Finance Commission [A. 243 I & Y)

CRITICAL APPRAISAL OF OUTCOMES HIGHLIGHT NEED FOR 2-G REFORMS

- Municipal revenue to GDP is 1% [NITI Aayog]
  - ↳ Need for enhancing revenues]
- Excessive property tax reliance [60%] [ARC-2]
  - ↳ Need to diversify revenue collection

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- Irregular elections [Eg] - Tamil Nadu.
  - ↳ Ensuring elections every 5 years
- Tilt towards powers to Administration rather than elected officials
  - ↳ functions should be discharged more by elected people (Mayor)
- Lack of proper planning of cities [NITI Ayog].
  - ↳ Spatial planning via GIS is needed.
- Public consultation is poor
  - ↳ Public meetings (weekly & monthly) is needed)
- Corruption, lack of accountability, Unskilled Workforce
  - ↳ Capacity Building of officials.
  - ↳ e governance is needed
- District Planning Committees are weak & ineffective
  - ↳ Monitoring of functional evaluation of DPC needed.

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→ SECOND GENERATION REFORMS would be :

- Diversify Revenue collection
  [e.g] Tax on waste lands, property.
- Survey of Municipal performance
  [e.g] - Municipal Performance Index.
- Separate Municipal Cadre could be considered
  [e.g] - Seen in MP for professionalism
- Social Audit of Municipal performance is needed.
- Regular elections must be held every 5 years
- Devolution of function, finance as suggested by 15th Finance Commission
- Performance Based Incentives to municipalities

∴ Reforms in Urban Local Bodies would ensure true meaning of democracy at grassroots for participative oriented approach

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12. It is argued that unchecked and rampant exercise of the power to insert laws in the Ninth Schedule results in undermining of Constitutional supremacy and creation of Parliamentary hegemony. Do you agree? Justify your stand with logical arguments. **(250 words) 15**

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि नौवीं अनुसूची में विधियों को सम्मिलित करने की शक्ति के अनियंत्रित और व्यापक स्तर पर प्रयोग से संवैधानिक सर्वोच्चता में कमी और संसदीय आधिपत्य का सृजन होता है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? उचित तर्कों के साथ अपने मत की पुष्टि कीजिए।

The Ninth Schedule to Indian Constitution was added by I^st Amendment in 1951 by insertion of Article 31B. It provided for exemption of legislations from judicial review once included in Ninth Schedule.

→ UNCHECKED POWER → - (a)

- Judicial review is basic feature of constitution which gets bypassed by 9th schedule (Keshvanand Bharti case)
- leads to concept of Parliament sovereignty which is not accepted in India as sovereignty lies with people (BP Singh v. UOI)
- Against ideals of constitutionalism i.e.

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limited government and violates spirit of Constitution.

- Breach of Separation of Powers (A.50) by exempting judicial review.
- Against ideals of representative democracy since power under 9th schedule is unchecked.

→ RAMPANT

- Since 9th schedule, <200 bills added to 9th schedule.
- Bills which are not related to land matters as was intention of Schedule are added to it

  e.g. – Tamil Nadu Reservation Bill.

- Against democratic, republic ideals. (Indira Nehru Gandhi case)

→ NEED OF NINTH SCHEDULE

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- For faster and efficient implementation of laws.
- limited category of Bills would fall under this category
  [E.g] - land laws.
- JUDICIAL CHECKS -
  1) In Waman Rao case, judicial review over 9th schedule was allowed.
  2) In IR Coelho case, it was held -:
  - ① See if Fundamental rights violated ?
  - ② If Fundamental rights violated, Check against trinity of A. 14, 19 & 21

∴ Judiciary by exercising judicial review ensures that Constitution is supreme and Parliament hegemony is not created as a result of 9th schedule.

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13. Asymmetry is an important characteristic of federalism in India, which has helped in the accommodation of diverse demands inherent in our democracy. Discuss. (250 words) 15

असममिति भारत में संघवाद की एक महत्वपूर्ण विशेषता है, जिसने हमारे लोकतंत्र में निहित विविध मांगों के समायोजन में सहायता प्रदान की है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Article 1 of Indian Constitution declares India as Bharat i.e Union of States. Though, the word federalism is not used, but India has adopted a federalism structure of government.

↳ BR Ambedkar said, Indian Constitution is federal and States are not mere appendages.

↳ Federalism is important, basic feature of Constitution (SR Bommai case)

→ o Asymmetric Federalism refers to such division of powers which is not absolutely equal among the States and other bodies concerned.

ASYMMETRIC FEDERALISM	ACCOMODATION OF DIVERSE DEMANDS.
a) Special Category State	Helps to cater to needs of backward states

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	States such as Eastern Indian States. E.g. Jharkhand, Bihar
b) Fifth Schedule (Tribal Areas)	• Helps to provide for welfare of Scheduled Tribes. • Creates a Tribal Council for tribal people relevant policy
c) Sixth Schedule (for Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura, Assam)	Preserve culture, practices of these areas by creating Autonomous Councils
(d) 15th Finance Commission recommendations.	- More funds are devolved to regionally backward states to improve education, health infrastructure etc.
(e) Article 370 (Special provision for Jammu and Kashmir)	• Though now revoked but due to historic reasons, separate machinery was provided.

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(f) Article 371 to Article 371 J - Development Board for Vidharbha, Saurashtra, Marathwada. - Provisions for Andhra Pradesh. - Provisions for Nagaland, Sikkim etc	- Develops backward areas via boards establishment - Allow for development post bifurcation - Preserves culture, traditions of people

Asymmetric federalism in India is a novel feature of Indian federalism and actually ensures welfare of All & builds Inclusive governance and true decentralisation

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14. In India, the Finance Commissions are established pursuant to the constitutional mandate. In this context, do you think the State Finance Commissions have been effective in promoting fiscal federalism? Substantiate with arguments. (250 words) 15

भारत में वित्त आयोगों की स्थापना संवैधानिक अधिदेश के अनुसार की जाती है। इस संदर्भ में, क्या आपको लगता है कि राज्य वित्त आयोग राजकोषीय संघवाद को बढ़ावा देने में प्रभावी रहे हैं? तर्कों के साथ पुष्टि कीजिए।

FINANCE COMMISSIONS are constitutional bodies responsible for recommendation of distribution of taxes, net proceeds between Centre and state and between State and Local bodies.

→ CONSTITUTIONAL MANDATE

- A.280 provides Finance Commision to:
  - recommend distribution of net proceeds between Centre and State
  - taxes, etc. that may be assignable to State
  - any other matter referred to by President.

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- A. 243 I and A. 243 Y provide State Finance Commission to :-
  - recommend distribution of net proceed between State and Local Bodies.
  - tax, fees assignable to Local Bodies.
  - Any other matter referred by governor

STATE FINANCE COMMISSION AND FISCAL FEDERALISM

Are successful as :-

(i) State finance Commision have autonomy and independence in giving recommendations.

(ii) Provide recommendations via regular reports to augment the finance of local bodies.

(iii) Means representation of Local Bodies regarding fund devolution.

ARE NOT SUCCESSFUL as :-

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- Not constituted in many States, thus affecting fiscal federalism.
- Recommendations are not binding on States.
- Panchayats lack devolution of funds

  [E.g] - Only 7% Public expenditure in India from local bodies compared to 27% in North America (Niti Aayog)

- Local Bodies in Urban areas struggling for funds

  [E.g] Municipal revenue to GDP is 1% only. highlighting funds need.

WAY AHEAD

→ States to consult Finance Commission on regular basis.

→ Monitoring of funds devolution by states (ARC-2)

→ Consultations with National Finance Commission regularly.

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15. Reduction in the overall size of the bureaucracy has been seen as the underlying idea behind civil services reforms. Is it a good idea to reduce the size of the Indian bureaucracy? Examine in light of the experience of India. (250 words) 15

नौकरशाही के समग्र आकार में कमी को सिविल सेवाओं में सुधार के पीछे अंतर्निहित विचार के रूप में देखा गया है। क्या भारतीय नौकरशाही के आकार को कम करना एक उपयुक्त विचार है? भारत के अनुभव के आलोक में परीक्षण कीजिए।

A number of Civil services reforms have been seen in recent past such as -:

- ↳ 360° appraisals.
- ↳ lateral entry
- ↳ Reform or perish approach.
- ↳ good governance reforms.
- ↳ RTI Compliances

One such idea is to reduce the overall size of bureaucracy

→ GOOD IDEA to reduce the overall size as -:

- reduces red tapism and complexities in administration system
- Promotes responsive governance and citizen oriented one.

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- Accountability and Transparency with few people leading fixing of responsibilities.
- Clear chain of command without overlapping functions of various departments.
- Reduced expenditure of government to manage otherwise a big bureaucratic system.
- Aligns with idea of minimum government, maximum governance.
- Reduces corruption which is high in India
  India - 85/180 in Corruption Index
- Timely and cost effective delivery of service.
- As a result, efficiency and effectiveness increases.

→ **ISSUES WITH IDEA**

- India's second largest population

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requires a strong number of bureaucrats to handle unique challenges

- Excessive burden on few officials would increase.
- May lead to scrapping of useful bureaucratic posts if proper assessment not done.

NEED OF HOUR.

(a) Proper assessment system in place while reducing bureaucratic structure

(b) Public Awareness about such exercises

(c) Other reforms needed

- Passing Public Service Delivery Act
- Institutionalise Social Audit, Citizen Charter
- e-governance reforms

MISSION KARMYOGI aims at building a role based bureaucracy with proper training on job and is in light of minimum bureaucracy maximum governance.

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16. There is a need to ensure better ethical standards, accountability and management of temples in India. Discuss in the context of issues associated with state intervention in management of temples. (250 words) 15

भारत में मंदिरों के बेहतर नैतिक मानकों, जवाबदेही और प्रबंधन को सुनिश्चित करने की आवश्यकता है। मंदिरों के प्रबंधन में राज्य के हस्तक्षेप से संबंधित मुद्दों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

In India, (Article 25-28) ensures freedom of religion to all. It is a basic tenet of building secularism in country.

Article 26 provides for a religious denomination the right to manage temples. It allows denomination for acquiring and managing property.

Article 25 further ensuring religious freedom allows for managing temples.

Article 29-30 allows the same to linguistic and religious minorities.

→ CERTAIN ISSUES with state intervention:

- Interfere with freedom of religion

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provided under (A.25 - 28).

- It also interferes with idea of State having no religion of own by entering into matters of temple management.

- It also doesn't qualify under managing secular activities by State.

∴ The need arises for better ethical standards and accountability as management of temples has become politicized.

- The management has followed a hierarchical system and is not open to others

- There is also lack of other castes being represented on management of temples.

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- Rampant Corruption is seen in management of temple affairs.
- Accounts are not audited regularly.

The way forward therefore is -:

- ↳ proper management of accounts
- ↳ opening up religious offices to all castes.
- ↳ State may monitor secular activities (Shirur Math case)
- ↳ Auditing of accounts & depoliticization.

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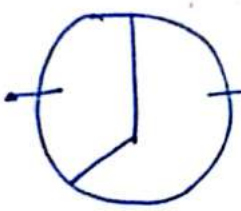
17. What do you understand by feminisation of old age? Highlight the issues associated with it in the Indian context. Also, mention the measures taken by the government in this regard. (250 words) 15

वृद्धावस्था के नारीकरण से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारतीय संदर्भ में इससे जुड़े मुद्दों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Feminization of old Age refers to more number of women entering in old age category i.e from above 60 years old than number of men entering such age. In India, this phenomenon is depicted too.



Census 2011

→ ISSUES IN INDIAN CONTEXT

(a) Lack of appropriate data as only figures of Census 2011 are available.

(b) Female specific geriatric research is missing in Indian context

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(c) Chronic Illness. < 75% of women elderly suffering from one or more illness as per Longitudinal Aging Survey of India

(d) Isolation due to nuclear families and high internal migration

(e) Digital Illiteracy - only ~1% women elderly in urban areas know use of internet compared to 5% of men (NSSO, 2019).

(f) Lack of government owned old age homes for women

(g) Poverty, Hunger, Malnutrition, exploitation are other challenges

→ GOVERNMENT MEASURES

(a) National Social Assistance Programme to help female elderly.

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(b) Integrated Programme for old persons to cater to all needs of elderly including female

(c) Vayashree Yojana, Vaya Vandana for pension related issues.

(d) Maintenance of Senior Persons Act, 2017 has been passed

→ WAY FORWARD
- → female specific geriatric research
- → government owned old age homes
- → Sensitization of society regarding problems by old age women
- → Enhance Scope of Atal Pension.
- → Schemes for those women with no children for maintenance & welfare
- → Digital literacy [Eg] PMGDISHA

→ By Women specific Elderly Intervention, the society would be fulfilling goal of Art 41 of providing public assistance to elderly.

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18. Given its impact on both individual resilience and the resilience of the economy, is there a case for strong universal social protection in India? Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

व्यक्तिगत लचीलेपन और अर्थव्यवस्था की प्रत्यास्थता दोनों पर इसके प्रभाव को देखते हुए, क्या भारत में सुदृढ़ सार्वभौमिक सामाजिक सुरक्षा की स्थिति विद्यमान है? विवेचना कीजिए।

The COVID-19 Pandemic has once again revived the debate on Universal Strong Protection. The Universal Social Protection means that all persons have access to pension, insurance and analogous benefits.

→ CASE FOR UNIVERSAL SOCIAL PROTECTION

- INDIVIDUAL RESILIENCE
  - security to individuals enhances.
    - [e.g] - migrant workers.
  - Assures protection in case of unforeseen emergency
    - [e.g] - Insurance in Accident
  - Security for old age
    - [e.g] - Pension

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ECONOMY RESILIENCE

- Enhances productivity of workforce.
- Enables India to utilize demographic dividend which will be 54% around 2041
- Boost economic growth of nation as a result when India is already 5th largest growing economy.

→ ISSUES

(a) Huge fiscal burden at a time when Debt / GDP ratio is high

(b) Could lead to issue of moral hazard amongst people.

(c) May promote lackadaisical attitude and reduce hardwork in life.

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(d) Already schemes like-:

- Atal Pension Yojana
- Ayushman Bharat
- Vaya Vandana Yojana
- National Pension Scheme.

Way Ahead

1. carefully balance financial needs of the scheme
2. Learn from best practices Abroad [e.g] Thailand.
3. Consultation among stakeholders is needed
4. Roping in private sector to provide for social protection

Universal Social Protection would ensure a welfare State fulfilling mandate of Directive Principles (A-36-51) and promote inclusive governance.

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19. There have been arguments that with the old global multilateral order failing to manage rising challenges, issue-based coalitions are gaining traction and have become the arenas of functional cooperation. Discuss. (250 words) 15

ऐसे तर्क दिए गए हैं कि पुरानी वैश्विक बहुपक्षीय व्यवस्था बढ़ती चुनौतियों का प्रबंधन करने में विफल रही है, जबकि मुद्दे-आधारित गठबंधन लोकप्रियता प्राप्त कर रहे हैं और कार्यात्मक सहयोग के क्षेत्र बन गए हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

The old age global multilateral order refers to few pre United Nations organization, United Nations and post United Nations organizations in aftermath of World Wars

RISING CHALLENGE	FAILING OLD MULTILATERAL ORDER
o Russia - Ukraine War	- Inadequacy of UN to respond.
o Taliban leading to democracy usurping	- UNSC politicization on issue.
o Human rights violation in Afghanistan.	- Failure of UNHRC to respond.
o COVID-19	- ~~failure~~ weakness of WHO to ensure adequate response

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o Chinese aggression and non adherence to judgment in South China Sea.	- failure of Permanent Court of Arbitration, UNCLOS.
o Instability in Sri lanka	- failure of IMF, WB to respond.

→ ISSUE BASED COALITIONS

(a) Rise of QUAD due to Indo Pacific security against Chinese -:

- OBOR
- Island building acts in South China.
- Naval bases (Hambantota Port)

(b) Failure to combat Money laundering, terrorism led to arising of FATF organisation for the same.

(c) Difficulties in managing 2008 financial crisis gave rise to G20 being

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established.

(d) Politicized Western Biased IMF & World Bank gave rise to BRICS Bank and BRICS Contingency reserve Arrangement.

(e) Failure of WTO is leading to plurilateral negotiations nowadays.

REVIVING MULTILATERAL GLOBAL ORDER

- → Democratic UNSC with G4 Proposals
- → Appointing Appellate mechanism of WTO
- → Self restraint on veto Powers
- → Depoliticized Appointments at high posts
- → Collaboration with Issue based coalition and multilateral bodies

---

India's N.O.R.M.S Strategy should be used to reform multilateral order. India must play its part as non permanent member of UNSC for 8th time

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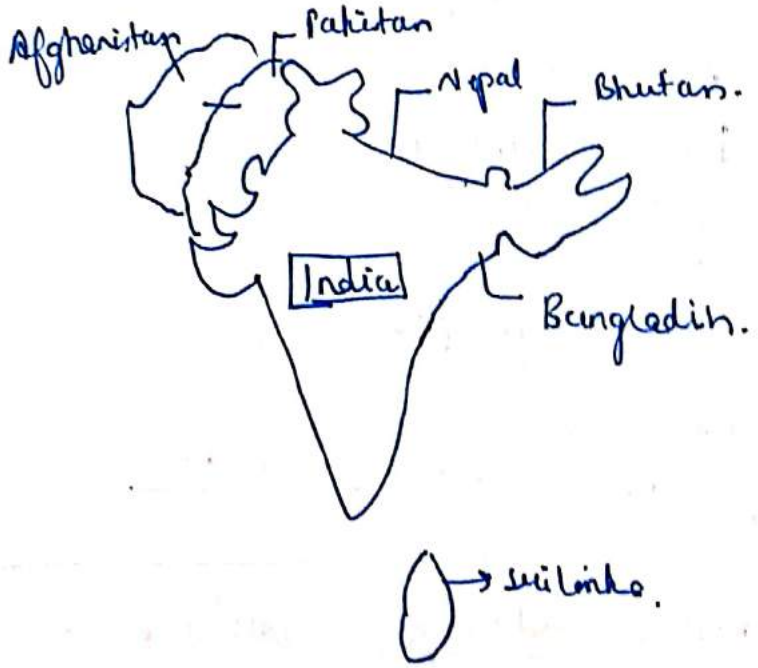
20. India intends to achieve a balanced and optimal development of energy infrastructure in the South-Asian region through mutual understanding and cooperation. In light of this statement, discuss the need as well as existing gaps in South Asia's energy cooperation. **(250 words) 15**

भारत पारस्परिक समझ और सहयोग के माध्यम से दक्षिण-एशियाई क्षेत्र में ऊर्जा के बुनियादी ढांचे में एक संतुलन और उसका इष्टतम विकास सुनिश्चित करना चाहता है। इस कथन के आलोक में, दक्षिण एशिया में ऊर्जा सहयोग की आवश्यकता और इस संदर्भ में विद्यमान कमियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Ministry of External Affairs has highlighted the need for developing Energy Infrastructure in South Asia in light of growing needs in upcoming times and no. of gaps in current Infrastructure of energy.



SOUTH ASIA
Energy Cooperation

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NEED FOR COOPERATION

(a) Population - South Asian countries have huge population pressure and need to cater to needs

[e.g] - India - 2nd largest population

(b) Future needs of energy are meant to grow

[eg] - Indian energy requirements to grow in double figures.

(c) Potential is huge given Bhutan and Nepal countries produce relatively more energy than counterparts.

(d) Reduce reliance on imports to meet needs and correct growing Current Account deficit

(e) Renewable energy potential of South Asian countries is huge being endowed with natural resources

[e.g] - • Bhutan - Hydro electricity
• India - Solar electricity

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Don't write anything in margin

GAPS

(a) Low Intra-Trade of S.A. [World Bank]

(b) lack of development of appropriate Infrastructure & poor regional connectivity

(c) SAARC is dysfunctional which otherwise could boost cooperation

(d) Tilt towards China of countries seen via endorsing of OBOR

(e) Pakistan non-cooperation and hostile India-Pakistan relations.

WAY AHEAD.

- Increased investment in energy infrastructure
- exploring sub regional initiatives. [e.g] SASEC
- Sub regional cooperation proposed by Sri Lanka with. [e.g] – South Indian States

Revival of SAARC 2.0.

The South Asian Energy Cooperation would lead to fulfilment of energy needs of all & attainment of sustainable development goals.

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Name of Candidate	KRITIKA GOYAL		
Medium Eng./Hindi		Registration Number	
Center	ONLINE	Date	20/07/2022

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
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15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमे बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

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Q1.

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Green Budgeting refers to budgeting where. The expenditure and revenues are oriented towards Investing in green projects

[e.g] - Green highways

→ Strong strategic framework

- Effective Policy for approvals, grants
- Incentivization to enhance investment in green projects

  [e.g] Subsidy on Electric Vehicles.
- Plug And Play Approach for clearance of projects

→ TOOLS

- Use of Geospatial Technology for evidence based results

  [e.g] - GIS in Agriculture going green & benefits as a result.

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- Measuring GDP via Green GDP

  e.g. Done in Uttarakhand.

- Natural resources Accounting as done by MOSPI

→ BUDGETARY GOVERNANCE

- Funds to specified sectors.

  e.g. Green Industrial growth via PLI scheme

- Coordination among ministries.

  e.g. PM Gati Shakti Plan

- Use of e-governance for project approval

  e.g. PARIVESH Portal.

The Budget 2022-23 pushes towards green budget as well through Monetization Plan, Aatmnirbhar Bharat.

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Q2. The NITI Aayog has batted for development of circular economy in the country in the coming few years.

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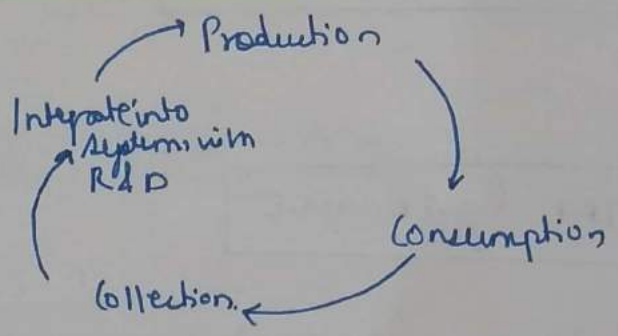

Circular economy model

→ NEED

① To fulfil India's commitment to Paris Agenda and

② To decarbonize economy
[<50% dependence on coal, oil].

③ To promote sustainable development
[by not throwing waste in environment)

④ To monetize waste so created
[India is 3rd largest electronic waste generator, Global E Waste monitor report)

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⑤ To enhance manufacturing share in economy [Currently at 16.1. of GDP contribution]

⑥ Cost effective manufacturing promoted

→ Challenges.	Measures.
① Lack of technical know-how for circular economy	Global coordination & push to domestic research
② Informalized economy locks capital for circular economy	Formalize and credit boost via Mudra Yojana, 59 minute loan portal.
③ Skilled workforce is required to push circular economy	Skilling under schemes. [e.g] Green Skills programme [e.g] ASEEM Portal.
④ Policy ecosystem is missing to incentivize industry.	Strong regulatory framework is needed.
⑤ High costs in initial setup of circular economy	Subsidize circular economy initiatives.

Circular economy can help the country to achieve target of 5 trillion dollar economy by 2024

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Q3.

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The Major Ports Authorities Act has been passed in order to overcome previous issues of legislative framework for major ports.

With 111 major ports in country, the Act is a much needed step in right direction

→ AUTONOMY AND FLEXIBILITY

(a) Raising loans has become easier without central government's permission for 50% of loans for Major Ports.

(b) Dispute resolution mechanism has been provided separately to instil confidence among Investors.

(c) Major Port Authority for every major port to plan activities and also development of major ports.

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(d) Enhances focus also on Inland Navigation which constitutes less than 1% of total modal mix

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→ GOVERNANCE

(a) Focus of resolution of disputes via mediation conciliation

(b) The Major Port Authority created has power to develop ports and take decisions.

(c) SAROD system for grievances redressed.

(d) Development of coastal economy as a result.

(e) Single Window Approach for all major Port issues to be resolved via major port Authority.

The Act is a step in right direction to achieve goal of SAGAR Approach and vision & push to a blue economy

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Q4

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The NITI Aayog has put forth Draft Model law on Conclusive Titling in order to shift from presumptive land titling

- Presumptive land title means → unclear land titles
- Conclusive land Title means → land titles are fixed

→ Need to Shift

① Land disputes are increasing
[7.5 million people have land disputes over 2.5 million hectares of land, Centre of Policy Research]

② Agricultural growth possible with conclusive landtitle.
Clear land title → Credit to Agriculture

③ Urban land planning becomes easier as a result

④ Industrial growth possible with clear

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and faster land acquisitions

(5) Tax collection on lands can be enhanced with clear titles

(6) Vacant land can be utilized with clear titles

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HURDLES	SOLUTIONS
(1) Lack of updated records	(1) Use of Technology e.g. GPS, GIS.
(2) Colonial time period Zamindari system has meant poor record keeping	(2) Consultation with stakeholders concerned while updating records.
(3) Land remains a sensitive topic	(3) SVAMITVA scheme to be harnessed
(4) Digital know how of personnel is less.	(4) SKILL India, Digital India to be leveraged.
(5) Courts burdened with litigation	(5) ADR mechanism to be promoted.

The Digital land records Modernization Programme can ensure Conclusive land titling.

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Q5

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Methanol economy refers to an economy where major functions in the country are powered by methanol as a fuel rather than other sources such as coal, oil, natural gas.

→ ROLE

(A) Energy security

- India to be largest energy growth demand contributor in next 20 years
  ↳ International Energy Agency.
- Methanol economy thus, caters to such growing need.
- Decarbonise economy and steps towards achieving PANCHAMITRA goals.
- Reduces import dependence → 85% oil needs, 53% gas " → Import dependence

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(B) ECONOMIC PROSPERITY

- Reduces Current Account deficit
  [Currently at 1.2% of GDP]
- Push to a 5 trillion dollar economy with continuous methanol energy supply.
- Part of global value chain with ∴
  more energy needs fulfilled → more production → more exports.

→ ISSUES

(a) Research is less in this domain

(b) Investment in methanol economy is not much

(c) Huge dependence on coal

(d) Regulatory framework not there

SOLUTIONS

- Push Innovation in methanol sector.
- PLI scheme needed to boost this sector.
- Awareness generation.
- Well Coordinated policy needed.

The NITI Aayog's roadmap on Methanol Economy must be leveraged to run India on methanol

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06

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Geospatial technologies are a step taken to manage and reduce disaster risk with help of technology which gives information on earth's vital elements

e.g → Geospatial technology like GIS, GPS to understand earth's geographical features.

→ Disaster Risk reduction

① Hazard and vulnerability risk Assessment via Geospatial technology

e.g - Landscape susceptability in Sikkim

② Warning system in place

e.g IFLOWS, Mumbai

③ Planning and zoning of areas

e.g Flood Plains zoning

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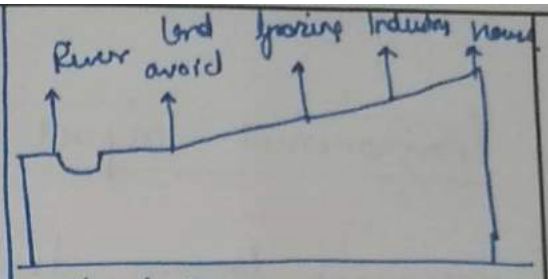
→ DISASTER MANAGEMENT



Flood Plain Zoning

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① Aids effective rescue operations

e.g via drones in. Recent Assam floods.

② Coordination between forces concerned.

e.g between NDRF, SDRF.

③ Disbursal of relief material to those who are caught in disaster

④ Assessment of damages so caused.

e.g. satellite technology used to assess loss via Manipur landslide

⑤ Rehabilitation ensured via use of technology

e.g. mapping rehabilitation camps.

Geospatial technology allows therefore to fulfill SDG 13.1 for effective disaster prevention and management.

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Q1

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Environment Impact Assessment aims at assessing losses, damages which would incur after a project is taken.

Current focus

- On lines of precautionary principle to account for precautions to the planning activities.
- On lines of polluter pay, to account for damages which maybe caused.

Shift needed.

① To focus on sustainable development by conserving resources

② Watershed development needs to be promoted [C-9] Jalgaon model.

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③ Afforestation activities need to be emphasised.

④ Protect rights of local communities

[e.g] - Tribals in Mining Areas.

⑤ Push towards carbon neutrality by 2070

⑥ In line with idea of Corporate Social responsibility

[e.g] Mahindra to go carbon neutral by 2070

⑦ Ecosystem services so provided by environment to be realized.

The above shift would ensure fulfilling sustainable development goals and push to a green economy.

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Q8

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Hybrid Warfare refers to warfare which involves use of conventional and unconventional means to fight a War.

(Conventional → (arms, ammunitions)) HYBRID WARFARE ← Unconventional (digital means) [eg] UAVs

→ PREPAREDNESS

(*) There is effective preparedness as :-

① Use of Technology being leveraged [eg] - Border Protection grid

② Defence modernization being done [eg] 75 AI products is launched in defence.

③ Defence budget is 2-2.5% of GDP allowing for better expenditure, capital Acquisitions.

④ Research in changing warfare being done [eg] 10 centre of excellence in Academic Institutions to study the same.

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⑧ Use of cyber and space capabilities by defence	[eg] Defence Cyber Agency

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⊛ Issues	Solutions
① Research expenditure as % of defence expenditure is only 6% against China's 20%.	① Bureau of research Advanced Defence System is needed today to boost expenditure (Apurva Chandra Committee)
② Lack of skilled human resources to manage hybrid warfare	② Agniveer Scheme to be utilized
③ Red tapism, IPR issues in unconventional warfare	Clear timelines for approval solving IPR disputes in time.
④ Attacks across border. [eg] UAV attack on J&K Air Force Station	④ UAV technology to be leveraged.

As suggested by Rama Rao Committee, there is need to have Astic discourse on hybrid warfare today to boost preparedness.

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Q9

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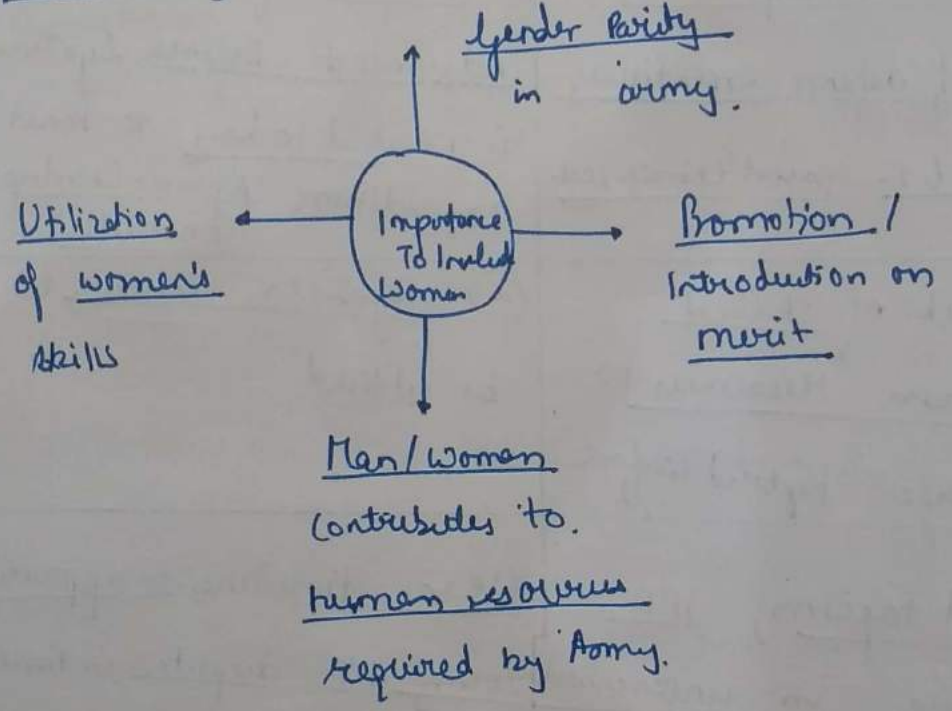
With Permanent Commission to Women being granted, there is a greater call now for including women in armed forces, particularly combat roles.



→ Challenges

① Patriarchal Attitude prevents women entry in combat role.

② Biological Issues. such as menstruation, child bearing prevent women entry

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③ Difficult terrain and Women Capabilities are doubted upon

④ Lack of coordinated voice from Army echelons on Women Inclusion.

⑤ Women specific training or training with Men ? are some issues that need to be tackled.

ADDRESSAL

① Gender sensitization is needed

② Successful examples from other sectors

[e.g] Gunjan Saxena's role in Kargil War.

③ Proper training to women with men

④ Policy change needed to induct women

The recent Agniveer scheme so launched could be modified in recent future to push towards women induction in Army

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Q10.

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S. Chandrashekhar's notable Achievements in field of science And technology, space, mathematics, astrophysics. is of paramount importance.

- In field of Astrophysics, his concept of Chandrashekhar limit was of huge importance and continues to be so.

- In field of space, he has contributed to the study of origin of universe, origin of stars, limit of of Earth's outer Atmosphere

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- In field of mathematics, he had shown contribution to calculus, algebra, geometry concepts.

- His work in space also included use of space technology for common welfare such as:-

  - Agriculture
  - Industry
  - Rural And Urban Planning
  - disaster management.

- Further his work was pioneering in understanding Universe's secrets such as dark matter, dark energy.

→ His contribution still today remains unparalleled for advancing science & technology cause.

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Q11.

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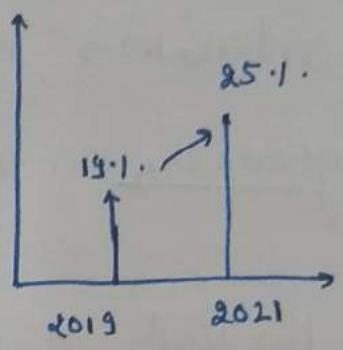
The recent RBI report has pointed to a worrisome picture on state finances on the debt situation of States which has increased in past few years



Rest of States

→ NEED FOR DEBT SUSTAINABILITY OF STATES

↳ For sustainable revenue generation

↳ Push towards capital expenditure which would ensure jobs, economic growth in states.

↳ Falling in debt trap has to be prevented.

→ RBI report - discussion

① The report points out low debt sustainability due to reduced

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capital expenditure

[9/13 States so studied by SBI had reported less capital investment in 2020-21]

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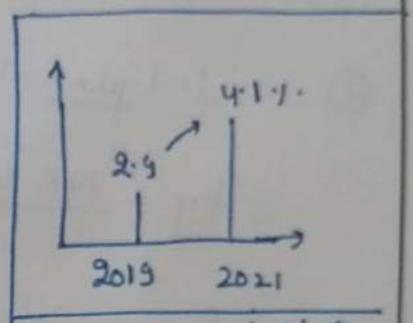
② COVID 19 → fiscal deficit of states has increased



Fiscal deficit of states

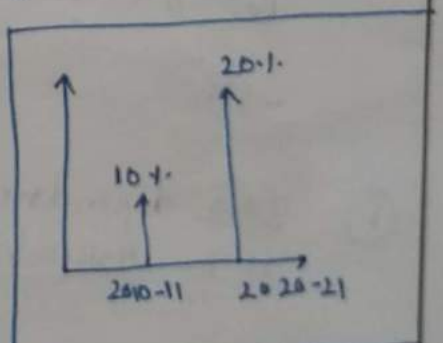
③ Populist measures has reduced debt sustainability

[e.g] farm loan waivers.

④ huge DISCOM's arrears

[1,00,000 crore dues pending to thermal energy generation companies]

⑤ Less dependence of Centre has increased
↓
leading to less devolution of funds to states



Centre's less dependence

⑥ GST issues has also led to decreasing tax revenue

⑦ Reliance on extra budget borrowings is high.

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→ SOLUTIONS BY REPORT

① Review of FRBM Acts is needed.

② Independent fiscal council as suggested by NK Singh Panel

③ Explore Utility of farm loan waivers

④ Strong, Coordinated Approach to manage losses of DISCOM

⑤ Reliance on Extra Budget Borrowings to be disclosed & should be done away with

⑥ Less dependence to be rationalized [Vidhi Centre for legal policy]

The States debt issue needs to be urgently taken into consideration by all States for a resilient economy post COVID-19

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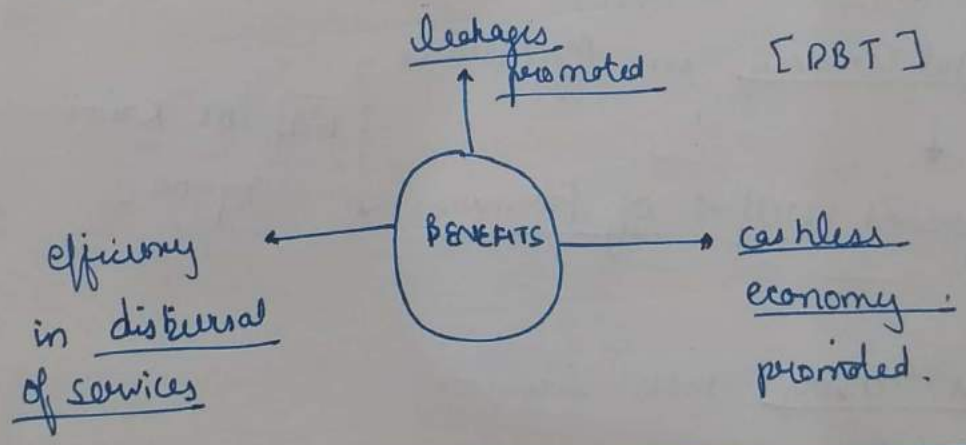
Q12.

India has pushed towards digital governance via Digital India which in turn has pushed digital economy in country which offers various good practices for countries to learn.



→ DIGITAL ECONOMY MODEL → DIGITAL GOVERNANCE

(a) PM Jan Dhan Yojana has enabled formal banking in country → leading to better directing of DBT scheme

(b) Products like BHIM, NEFT, RTGS

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has enabled faster banking services → allowing for formalization of economy.

(c) Payment Banks has promoted saving in country → leading to push to rural growth

(d) Digital economy in Agriculture
↓
improved welfare of Farmers } e.g. SBI Krishi Yojana.

(e) Social Security tools via digital means

e.g. - AIAL Pension Yojana.

(f) MSME growth leveraged

e.g. - Loan in 59 minute portal.

(g) Women, Vulnerable sections brought under formal banking via JAM trinity

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(h) Merchant Banking transactions through BHIM

(i) Taxation via online system
- → Direct Tax Assessment is faceless
- → GST online portal

Issue	Solution
① Lack of awareness	- PGMDISHA for digital awareness.
② Privacy issues.	- Data protection Bill to be passed
③ Infrastructure not proper	- Use of Optical fibre network
④ Innovation lacking in digital products	- Regulatory Sandbox Approach.

With highest fintech Adoption by India at 87%, not anywhere seen in World, Digital economy has pushed digital governance

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In India, as a part of crop livestock farming, dairying has assumed importance in agriculture operations to a great extent

→ LIVELIHOOD OPTION

- Employs 2/3rd of rural population
- Contribution has increased to Agricultural GDP in past 5 years as Compound Annual growth rate is ~7.1. (ES 2021-22)
- India accounts for ~24% of World milk production [ES 2020-21]

→ SIGNIFICANCE

① Income security of farmers along with crops.
[<85% farmers are small & marginal]

② Prevents from climate vagaries due to

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to continuous flow of money

③ Nutritional security of nation, especially children

Stunting	32%
Wasting	19%

(NFHS-5)

④ Contributes to Sustainable Agriculture

e.g - Seeds washed in Cow Urine ⇒ Zero Budget Natural farming promoted

⑤ Byproducts used in Agriculture

e.g - Cow dung as fertilizer.

→ **Challenges**

① Dairy is unorganized sector mainly

② Diseases by Animals.

③ Credit facilities are less.

GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES

① FPOs promoted

e.g Amul Cooperative.

② Artificial Insemination To increase to 70%. [Budget 2020-21]

③ Kisan / Kisan Credit Cards to Dairy farmers.

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	Dairy Infrastructure Development fund.
(4) Fodder availability remains issue.	Fodder farms to be developed. [Budget 2020-21]
(5) Processing of milk is very less	Double milk processing through Mega food park scheme.
(6) Greenhouse gas emissions by livestock	- Green fodder - Organic Agriculture } to be promoted.
(7) Less productivity of Indian dairy sector	- Rashtriya Gokul Mission → use of biotechnology to ↑ productivity

Further with National livestock mission, National Animal Disease Control Programme, Government Aims at Enhancing productivity of Dairy Sector.

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The Raliwai Committee aims at doubling farmers Income by connecting farmers to value chains of production rather than reliance on MSP regime And subsidy bias

→ CURRENT System

① MSP announced for 23 crops

② Various subsidies so announced cost 2-2.5% of GDP [ES 2020-21]

③ Utility of schemes of subsidy is not clear.

→ Shift Needed

(A) Issues With Current System

① Unsustainable Agriculture is being practiced.

[e.g] - fertilizer subsidy → 8:4:1 N:P:K use of fertilizer

② Power subsidy leads to depleting

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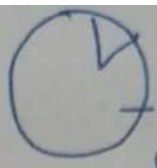
ground water levels



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③ Farm loan waivers

benefitted only 50% farmers [SBI study]

④ Prevents Investment in Agriculture Infrastructure [ES 2020-21]

⑤ MSP issues
- only few crops (rice, wheat) preferred
- benefits large farmers & neglects Eastern India

(B) Benefits of Value Chains

① Boost to storage, transport & marketing of agriculture produce.

② Enhance food processing in Agriculture [only 15% produce is processed] → NITI Aayog

③ Boost research in agriculture to push for Innovative products.

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[>1.1. of Agriculture GDP spent on research]

(4) Better returns to farmers.

(5) Certainity of produce to be bought due to Contract farming being promoted.

(6) Push to exports of agriculture produce.
[now India is 13th largest exporter]

ISSUES
- → lack of storage facilities.
- → lack of market awareness.
- → Quality issues for value addition
- → Small and marginal farmers → lack of harvest in value terms to pass through value chains
- → Subsidies assure input support

The way forward lies in exploring utility and rationalizing subsidy but also pushing agriculture to value chain via Investment in Agriculture via Agriculture Infrastructure Development fund

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15.

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Sustainable river management refers to managing rivers to ensure proper flow of rivers, along development of cities. without pollution of rivers

Aviral Dhara + Nirmal Dhara = Sustainable river Management in urban areas.

→ Challenges in Urban Areas

① Unplanned growth of cities leads to encroachment of river banks

e.g - old Delhi planning.

② Industrial Emissions pollute river.

e.g - Yamuna polluted due to NCR Industries.

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③ Mining on river banks unsustainably.

[e.g] on banks of Musi river.

④ Lack of proper storage, reservoir system to manage heavy flow of rivers.

⑤ Reforestation further creates challenge

→ soil erosion

→ slipping into rivers

↓

floods situations.

⑥ Agriculture runoff from fields lead to eutrophication of rivers.

→ REMEDIAL MEASURES

- River Cities Alliance is recently launched by Ministry of Jal Shakti to properly:

- for states with river banks
- coordinate river planning activities
- funding in river conservation activities
- database policy making
- learn from best practices of each other

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- Focus on **Watershed development**

  e.g. Jalyaan model

- **Awareness & Consciousness** to prevent encroachment.

  e.g. Green Cops scheme.

- Building storage, reservoir & desilting of rivers needed

- **Warning mechanism** for disasters.

  e.g. IFLOWS, Mumbai

- **Building resilience**
  - Community (Apada Mitra Scheme).
  - Disaster resilient Infrastructure.

- **Promoting**
  - Circular economy
  - Organic agriculture

  → reduce CO_2 emission

The River Cities Alliance is innovative mechanism to build human, institutional, State capacities to manage rivers by states.

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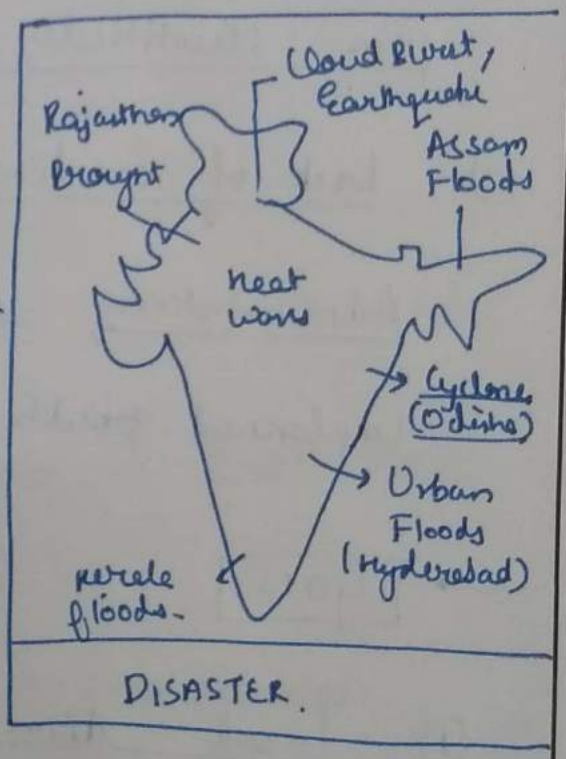
16

The growing urbanization which today in 2022 stands at more than 34% of Indian population, has resulted in a haphazard growth and poor management of cities leading to increased disasters.

→ **NAPHAZARD GROWTH**



① lack of proper planning has led to illegal encroachment

[e.g] – Silichar Floods

② Construction activities in hilly areas → unplanned

[e.g] – Uttarakhand Cloudburst

③ Illegal Mining leading to interference on course of rivers, also causing Earthquakes, landslides

[e.g] Manipur landslide, 2022

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(4) Reforestation due to lack of planning causes landslide hazard, Earthquake vulnerability increase.

→ POOR MANAGEMENT

(1) Urban bodies lack capabilities to plan scientifically.

(2) Lack of coordination between district Administration, Urban Bodies lead to unplanned growth.

→ LYAPS

(1) Local disaster management plan is not available.

(2) Coordination between Centre & State poor on urban management.

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③ Technology not leveraged in Urban planning

④ Corruption, governance issues to manage disaster at local level

⑤ Lack of capacity building of Authorities.

WAY FORWARD

→ Planning via GIS, GPS

→ Coordination among agencies needed

→ Disaster resilience via disaster bonds, insurance.

→ Proper warning, hazard assessment } to be promoted

Cities need better planning and management in order to shift focus:

Rescue, Relief, restore → to → Prevention, Roofing, Preparedness

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Narco Terrorism refers to a link between terrorist activities and usage of drugs in order to sustain former activities.

REASON FOR NARCO TERRORISM

- → funds arms, ammunition of terrorists
- → linkage between Terrorism And Organized Crime
- → induce drug addicts into Terrorist activities.
- → destabilize country's economy, create law & order issue

→ EXTENT

(A) Jammu And Kashmir

↳ Porous borders allow for drug smuggling by terrorists

↳ State Sponsored support from ISI, Pakistan provide drug channels

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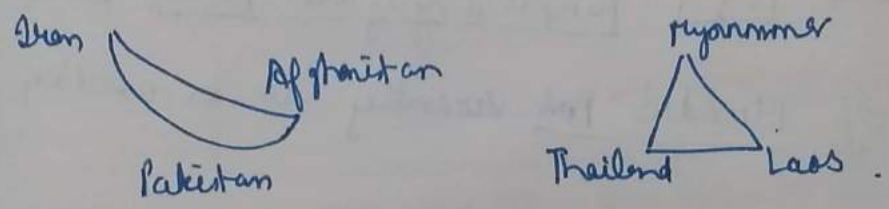
to terrorists.

↳ Link between Terrorists and Global Terror networks via drugs.

(B) North East

↳ Drug smuggling via Chittagong Hill Tract.

↳ India at centre of two important Centres.



(C) Quid Pro Quo → Terrorists ↑ finance ↓ drugs Drug peddlers

→ GOVERNMENT MEASURES

① Intelligence system via NATGRID.

② Border fencing via Border protection Grid, CIBMS to check drug trafficking

③ Coordination between NIA and NCB to examine link of Narco - Terrorism

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④ Use of social media monitored to check the drug trade by terrorists

⑤ Laws
- NDPS Act → for drug seizure
- NIA Act → to investigate terror Acts.

⑥ States Coordination — Enhanced

e.g. Punjab & Gujarat Police seized drugs off Mundra Port recently to be used by terrorists

⑦ Global Coordination
- UN Convention Against Transnational organized Crime
- UN Convention To Suppress financing of terrorist Acts

India is a signatory

Further, the need is to pass Comprehensive Convention on International terrorism to Control Narco Terrorism

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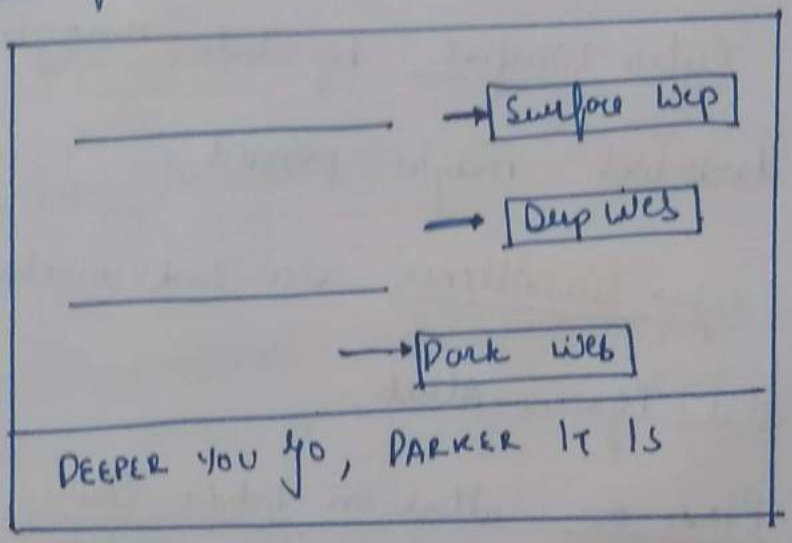
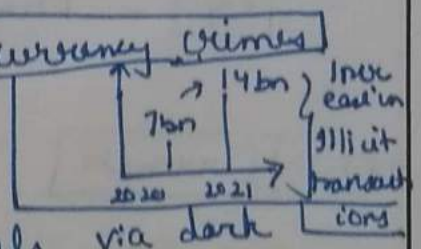
Dark Web refers to that part of Web which is not generally in public domain and remains outside scope of law enforcement Agencies



→ IDEAL PLATFORM

(A) Criminal Acts → (a) Cryptocurrency crimes



(1) Money laundering channels via dark Web

e.g. drug smuggling

(2) Cyber attacks via channel of dark web.

e.g. Ransomware, Malwares.

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(3) Planning of criminal activities here

[e.g] murder, Conspiracy.

(4) Insurgent Activities may be promoted here on dark web.

(5) Cyber Warfare by states through tool of dark web maybe planned.

(6) Cyber Surveillance via such mechanism

[e.g] - Pegasus Attack

(7) Plan on attack on India's Critical Infrastructure

[e.g] - Attack on Kundankulam.

(B) [Terrorists]

(1) Radicalisation of youth.

[e.g] Amaq tool of ISIS.

(2) Narco terrorist activities - on dark web.

(3) Cyberterrorism to destabilize country & create security situation issues.

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MAINSTREAM

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→ MEASURES

(A) Domestic

① Utilization of information on dark Web via NATGRID

② Building capacities of Institutions to unearth dark Web. activities.

③ Coordination between ED and NIA in this direction

④ Anti virus software installation [Cyber Suraksha Kendras] to protect citizen privacy

(B) INTERNATIONAL

① Regional coordination under framework of SCO, BIMSTEC to share data on dark Web.

② Global coordination under aegis of FATF and UN to manage the same.

With use of technology to plan criminal acts & terrorist acts, need to build human resources capacities for effective response to these issues

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Catalysis refer to enhancing the utility, or any process in any activity so concerned. Catalysis today is a part of various functions

e.g → Selective Catalytic reduction technology → BSVI norms.

→ Characteristics

① Could be natural or artificial

② Enhance productivity of a system

③ Timely completion of activities concerned.

④ Controllable in nature

⑤ Ensure efficiency when used in

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products.

⑥ Utilized in various acts

e.g. hydrogen fuel cells catalytic reaction.

→ HUMAN BEINGS

① In human body, catalytic reaction ensure digestion of food.

② In other functions, various benefits :

- Catalysis in transport ⟹ reduced CO_2 emission.

- Catalysis in Agriculture ⟹ crop production

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- Catalysis in Animals ⟹ enhanced livestock productivity.

- Catalysis in fuel cells ⟹ clean energy produced.

- Catalysis in Industrial activities ⟹ more production, " manufacturing

The above highlights that Catalysts are of great Importance to human beings.

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20. India has pushed towards electrical mobility via its FAME Policy in order to decarbonize transport in the country. and achieve goal of sustainable economy.

PROBLEMS	SOLUTIONS
(A) Climate Change [Surpassing of 1.5°C limit of temperature increase, IPCC report] [India has 21/25 of World's most polluted cities, World Air Quality report]	- Electric Mobility by using renewable fuels such as battery, hydrogen fuels aims to curb issue of GHG emissions via transportation
(B) FUEL PRICE ↑	

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- India imports 85% of oil - Geopolitical tensions has put pressure on oil prices. - CAD of India is 1.2% GDP	- Focus on indigenization of electric vehicles technology - reduction in usage of petrol would cut down on India's growing import Bill
(C) TRANSPORTATION (URBAN ISSUES - Lack of parking spaces - CO_2 emissions ↑ on rise. - Lack of awareness on - High costs of vehicles	- Along with Electric mobility, focus on transit oriented development - Clean transport via e vehicle. Raising Consciousness via dedicated programmes. - Subsidized cost of electric vehicles.

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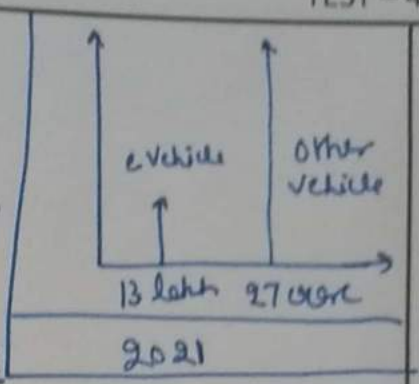
Issues still remain



① Low demand of e Vehicle

② Huge Investments needed in charging infrastructure

③ Huge R&D costs involved

④ Lack of Coordination among ministries concerned [Road, renewable etc]

Way forward

① Incentivize electric vehicle purchase [reducing GST]

② Production incentives of raw material [PLI scheme] to be leveraged.

③ Coordination among Ministries is needed.

With states such as Haryana, Chhatisgarh launching their e Vehicle policy, there must be further boost to this sector which needs to be given. to achieve Carbon Neutrality by 2070.

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